Industrial Reconversion Handicaps—Pag

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Volume 146 No. 7 SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS August 14, 1944

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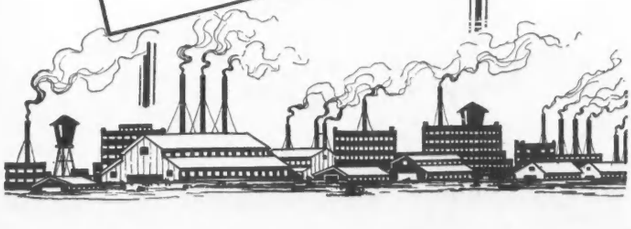

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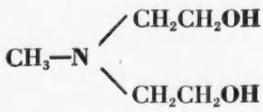
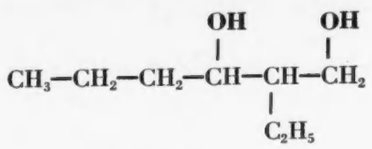
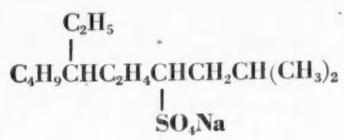


Methyldiethanolamine is a new amine intermediate. If you are interested in textile auxiliaries... pharmaceuticals... insecticides... emulsifying agents... or corrosion inhibitors, and if you are looking for an amine with different structure or properties, you should investigate Methyldiethanolamine. It is miscible with water and benzene, boils at 121°C. at 4 mm., and has an equivalent weight of 119. It shows some evidence of selective action in the absorption of acid gases. Methyldiethanolamine can be supplied in drum-lot quantities.



The Army's insect repellent is based on Ethylhexanediol—Carbide's new glycol. This high-boiling (243°C.), non-volatile, colorless glycol is the basic ingredient of National Carbon Company's Eveready insect repellent 612. Ethylhexanediol is also a promising intermediate for making perfume fixatives, plasticizers, and synthetic resins, particularly because its derivatives are less soluble in water and more soluble in oil than those made from the lower glycols. It has probable applications in the cosmetic field since it resembles glycerin in its softening action on the skin. Except for use in insect repellents, it will probably be available only in research quantities for the duration of the war.



We now produce a high-purity Tergitol Penetrant 4 Paste. Especially prepared for use when a concentrated form is required, this Tergitol wetting agent contains 50 per cent sodium tetradecyl sulfate, 50 per cent water, and practically no inorganic salts or mutual solvents. Tergitol Penetrant 4 Paste shows promise in enhancing the activity of certain antiseptics and bactericides. It can be dehydrated to anhydrous form when the use requires it. Commercial quantities can be supplied.

For further information, write for the data sheets on Ethylhexanediol, Methyldiethanolamine, and Tergitol Penetrant 4 Paste.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Vol. 146 No. 7 **New York 7, N. Y.** **August 14, 1944**

OPA Simplifying Reference to Orders

OPD Washington Bureau

A new loose-leaf reference service has been started by the Office of Price Administration to replace what is known as "The Complete OPA Service and Price Service," now comprising sixteen volumes of more than 2,000 pages each—all of which must be available for consultation when it is desired to check up on an OPA order in its various revisions and the regulations appertaining to it. Reference under the new service will be possible with two volumes.

The new service will consist of price commodity desk books, each containing current regulations, statements of considerations, interpretations and other material relating to a specific commodity. Two commodity books will be necessary for OPA material dealing with food. Each user will be provided with a commodity desk book, dealing with the commodity in which he is interested, and a general desk book, containing the acts, legislative reports, the general maximum price regulation and interpretations, supplementary regulations, supplementary orders, general orders, export-import material, licensing, enforcement, services and other general material.

The burden of keeping loose-leaf service current will be tremendously lightened under the new service. At present the user receives release twice a week, which must be inserted in their appropriate places in all sixteen volumes. Under the new service he will receive releases once a week, and these will deal only with the OPA orders and regulations in the two volumes with which he works.

In addition to the general desk book there is a volume on opinions and decisions, a sort of supplementary reference; it has already been published. The only other volume now ready is that having to do with consumer goods. Issuance of the others is expected to be completed by November 1. These will include (1) building materials and paper, (2) chemicals and rubber, (3) food (two volumes), (4) lumber, (5) metals and machinery. The present volumes on rent control will be continued.

The new service is not an OPA undertaking. The editing and publication is being handled exclusively by a private publisher of loose-leaf books. Subscription is open to the public. Particulars, presumably, may be got at any local OPA office.

L.H.Hodges to Direct OPA Primary Products

OPD Washington Bureau

Luther H. Hodges, vice-president of Marshall Field & Co., has been appointed director of the Primary Products Section of the Office of Price Administration. He has been general manager of the Field company's manufacturing division, and is said to be specially familiar with problems of the textile industry, in connection with which he has had some twenty-five years' experience.

Erikson Prices Oils for OPA

Arval Erikson is now acting price executive of the meats, fish, fats, and oils branch of the Food Price Division of the Office of Price Administration. He was formerly head of the meat section, which has been split into three parts, one of which (beef and small stock) Mr. Erikson is acting head.

Tariff Commissioners OK'd

Nomination of George Z. Barnes and George McGill as members of the United States Tariff Commission was confirmed by the Senate August 8.

R. C. Groffman, formerly with the Magnawax Company, has become assistant advertising manager of the chemical products division of the Philips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla.

Export License Rating Validity Interpreted

OPD Washington Bureau

Interpretation No. 2 (as amended) to WPB directive 27 provides that a preference rating assigned by the Foreign Economic Administration on an export license under the authority of directive 27 is valid for the life of the export license in the absence of any applicable rule or restriction set forth in an order or regulation of the War Production Board governing transactions in the material covered by the rating. The preference rating must be applied, and the material covered by the rating must have been delivered to the holder of the export license, before the expiration of the license. Otherwise, the provisions of section 944.4a of WPB priorities regulation 1 will be deemed applicable. Thus, if the license expires, and the material has not been delivered to the holder of the license, he must either notify his supplier that the order shall be treated as unrated or cancel the order, unless the life of the license is extended.

Extension of the validity of the export license extends the validity of the rating assigned on the license, unless restricted by a WPB order or regulation governing transactions in the material covered by the rating. If an export license on which a rating has been assigned is revoked, the provisions of section 944.4a are again applicable.

Acheson Medal Awarded to Blum

Dr. William Blum, chief of the section of electrochemistry, of the National Bureau of Standards, has been selected to receive the eighth Edward Goodrich Acheson Medal and the $1,000 prize of the Electrochemical Society. The award recognizes his work for the standardization of electroplating formulas and methods.

The medal and prize will be presented to Dr. Blum at the Fall meeting of the society, which will open October 13 in Buffalo, N. Y.

Industrial Reconversion Plans Must Get Biddle's Approval

OPD Washington Bureau

The government's policy concerning enforcement of the anti-trust statutes, amounting to a contraction of the authority heretofore enjoyed by the War Production Board in providing for concerted action by industry on war production programs, was announced August 8 by Attorney-General Biddle in connection with plans for reconversion of industry to peacetime operations.

Whereas, in the past, WPB has had more or less freedom of action in setting up programs that would restrict production of a product to a selected group of manufacturers, Mr. Biddle has informed WPB that, in the reconversion of industry, such programs should be submitted to him for advice and individual clearance before being put into operation.

The attorney-general also reserved the right to take action under the antitrust laws, of either civil or criminal nature, if a particular plan is used to accomplish unlawful private ends and such abuse of the plan continues after notice from the department to desist.

The department's new policy was outlined to John Lord O'Brian, general counsel of WPB, in two letters just made public, one dealing with the reconversion program as such, and the other relating to the continued use by WPB of industry advisory committees in working out these programs. Mr. Biddle said that he would have no objection to the continued consultation with industry advisory committees during reconversion within the limits of policy expressed in the letter of former Attorney-General Jackson, April 29, 1941 (*OPD* May 5, 1941) while hostilities continue. Consultations such as described do not constitute violations of the anti-trust

—Continued on page 40

Manpower Programs Made More Specific

OPD Washington Bureau

Tightening of all the major programs of the War Manpower Commission, particularly the priority referral program, which went into effect July 1, is provided for in instructions just transmitted to its regional director, Chairman Paul V. McNutt announced August 11.

The new instructions, Mr. McNutt said, are designed to apply a specific, rather than a general, approach by focusing the attention of the commission's field organization on plants and areas where war materials are produced. He explained that, with the backing of the Byrnes directive of August 4, calling for the prompt establishment of employment ceilings in war industries and in less essential industries, WMC is now taking the steps that will assure an even greater concentration of available labor in urgent war production.

The carrying out of the new instructions, Mr. McNutt said, will result in the limiting of men subject to priority referral to job openings in establishments engaged in urgent production. Employers and workers will be given an opportunity to meet manpower requirements in essential activities by voluntary curtailment and transfers. Less essential employers, who have on their staffs men qualified for jobs in war production, will be urged to refer them to the United States Employment Service for interview.

Although an opportunity will be

—Continued on page 64

Petroleum Pact With Britain Signed

OPD Washington Bureau

Signing of an agreement between the United States and Great Britain, laying down broad principles governing international trade in petroleum that would assure adequate supplies to all peaceable countries at fair prices on a nondiscrimination basis, was announced August 8 by the Department of State. The agreement, the first touching on a trade in the postwar period that has been negotiated by the United States during the war, will go into effect upon notification by both governments of their readiness to enforce it.

The pact makes no attempt to go into details of regulation but only outlines general principles that should be followed pending the drafting of a more comprehensive agreement by all interested governments. The broad principles cover the development of petroleum resources with a view of the sound economic advancement of producing countries; recognition of the principle of equal opportunity in

—Continued on page 64

Corrosion Committee Headed by La Que

At its recent annual meeting in New York, the American Coordinating Committee on Corrosion elected the following officers:—Chairman, Frank L. La Que, of the International Nickel Company; vice-chairman, Dr. George H. Young, of Mellon Institute of Industrial Research; secretary-treasurer, George W. Seagren, of Mellon Institute of Industrial Research.

The coordinating committee was organized in 1938 to serve as a clearing house and coordinating agency for information on American experience and American work in progress in the field of corrosion and corrosion prevention, and to act as an agency for the exchange of corrosion information and experience with similar foreign agencies such as the corrosion committee of the British Iron and Steel

—Continued on page 43

Synthetic Organic Chemicals in 1943

OPD Washington Bureau

Production of synthetic organic chemicals in 1943 was one-third larger than that in the preceding year, according to a summary report issued by the United States Tariff Commission August 10. The increase was the result in part of increased output of elastomers (synthetic rubber) and the raw materials required in their production.

Sales of synthetic organic chemicals in 1943, exclusive of explosives and other chemicals produced in government ordnance plants or in private plants producing under ordnance control.

The report covers production and sales of synthetic cyclic (coaltar) and noncyclic (noncoaltar) compounds and compositions in pounds and dollar values as follows:—

Cyclic Chemicals

	1943	1942	1937-41 average
Intermediates—			
Production	1,524,133,000	*1,243,754,000	679,399,000
Sales	*†1,011,406,000	*607,054,000	286,062,000
Sales value	†$133,277,000	$93,905,000	$42,102,000
Finished cyclic products—			
Production	1,398,533,000	773,296,000	479,187,000
Sales	1,229,708,000	631,449,000	394,081,000
Sales value	$454,612,000	$307,795,000	$168,307,000
Dyes—			
Production	143,913,000	151,878,000	124,125,000
sales	145,392,000	144,847,000	123,962,000
Sales value	$105,134,000	$99,431,000	$75,535,000
Medicinals—			
Production	50,550,000	35,840,000	17,815,000
Sales	45,333,000	32,584,000	14,734,000
Sales value	$99,020,000	$59,921,000	$17,968,000
Flavors and perfume materials—			
Production	8,120,000	7,956,000	5,792,000
Sales	7,973,000	7,245,000	5,353,000
Sales value	$9,799,000	$9,846,000	$4,891,000
Cyclic resins—			
Production	378,846,000	297,020,000	199,935,000
Sales	337,800,000	249,777,000	147,887,000
Sales value	$76,701,000	$76,460,000	$32,321,000
All other‡—			
Production	817,104,000	280,602,000	131,520,000
Sales	693,210,000	196,996,000	102,145,000
Sales value	$163,958,000	$62,137,000	$37,592,000
Noncyclic Chemicals			
Production	9,346,228,000	7,202,902,000	3,386,021,000
Sales	5,317,661,000	3,682,964,000	1,704,724,000
Sales value	$851,822,000	$533,864,000	$221,243,000

* Includes intermediates produced from petroleum sources.
† Includes quantity and value of sales of intermediates reported to the Bureau of Mines.
‡ Includes color lakes, rubber chemicals, elastomers, and miscellaneous cyclic products not shown separately.

The Tariff Commission plans to issue later a more detailed report on 1943 production and sales of individual synthetic organic chemicals.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Aug. 11, 1944	Aug. 4, 1944	Aug. 13, 1943
137.1	137.1	137.7

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Price changes last week in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs were few and of small relative importance. They were confined to the vegetable materials. The price level was unchanged, and the falling trend in 1943 made the index numbers for last week, the preceding week, and the comparable week of last year all the same.

Business had no special features of volume or variety. Expectations in the direction of this week's scheduled resumption of some civilian productive operations have become very dim. The manpower factor controls, and the demands of war are not being met in that respect. "Civvies" must wait.

Prices were advanced on gum turpentine, alphapinene, and domestic fenugreek.

Prices were reduced on some gum rosins, powdered areca nuts, imported casein, dillseed, oregano, Chilean paprika, Syrian anise and caraway, and Turkish laurel leaves.

Bids Wanted

Acetylene and Oxygen:—Cleveland Transit System, Office of the Bureau of Purchases and Supplies, Cleveland; resolution No. 724-44; opening August 17.

Alumina Sulphate:—Division of Water and Heat, Department of Utilities, Office of the Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies, Cleveland; ordinance No. 832-44; opening August 18.

Asphalt:—Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington 4; 30 tons, schedule 5872; opening August 18.

Baking Powder:—Procurement Division, Veterans' Administration, Washington 25; 14,580 pounds, invitation 20-S; opening August 22.

Bleaching Material:—Supply Officer, Veterans' Administration, Chillicothe, Ohio; 200 gallons, invitation 45-65; opening August 15.

Calcium Hypochlorite:—Division of Recreation, Department of Public Properties, Office of the Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies, City Hall, Cleveland; ordinance No. 834-44; opening August 18.

Cleansing Agents:—Warden, Justice-Prisons, Federal Reformatory, Petersburg, Va.; scouring powder, invitation 9-1959; opening August 17.

Cleansing Agents:—Purchasing Officer, Interior Department, Washington 25; soaps, powders, chemicals, schedule 1-P; opening August 22.

Drugs:—Procurement Division, Veterans' Administration, Washington 25; various galenical preparations, invitation 67; opening August 21.

Fire Extinguisher Charges:—Treasury Department, Procurement Division, San Francisco 2, Cal.; 2,000 soda-acid, invitation SF-1096-45; opening August 22.

Floor Wax:—Procurement Division, Veterans' Administration, Washington 25; 11,000 gallons water-emulsion, invitation 3-D; opening August 16.

Formaldehyde Solution:—Procurement Division, Veterans' Administration, Washington 25; 400 gallons, invitation 68; opening August 23.

Ink, Waterproof Drawing:—Treasury Department, Procurement Division, San Francisco 2, Cal.; 6,050 bottles, invitation SF-1077-45; opening August 15.

Medicinal Specialties:—Procurement Division, Veterans' Administration, Washington 25; Sharp & Dohme products, invitation 65; opening August 17.

Tankage:—Division of Purchases, Sales and Traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25; 10 tons, invitation 100-45; opening August 15.

Whey:—Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25; 2,000 pounds dried, invitation 106-45, opening August 15.

Peppermint Oil Wanted By WFA for Lend-Lease

OPD Washington Bureau

WFA announces it contemplates purchase through CCC of 9,600 pounds of peppermint oil and will receive offers for sale until August 22. Immediate delivery of the entire quantity is desired. The oil is for lend-lease.

War Contract Settler Named

Nomination of Robert Henry Hinckley to be director of contract settlements under the war contract termination settlements act was confirmed by the senate August 8. Mr. Hinckley is a former vice-president of the Sperry Corporation.

Nitrogen Compounds Shipments to Cease

OPD Washington Bureau

Members of the Nitric Acid Producers Industry Advertising committee have been informed by WPB that shipments of nitric acid from army ordnance plants to industry will cease after October 1 because supplies are now critically needed for the stepped-up munitions program.

WPB also said that anhydrous ammonia will stop September 1 and that shipments of ammonium nitrate will end August 15.

As a possible source of new supplies of nitric acid recommendations were made to WPB by the committee that steps be taken to rehabilitate the pot-muffle processing plants which were shut down a year ago to conserve nitrate of soda for agricultural use.

Magnesium Controls Assailed by Dow

The recently announced relaxation of controls over magnesium was deceptive, declared Dr. Willard H. Dow, president of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., in an open letter August 12 to Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board. He asked that the controls really be removed at once, to prevent possible destruction of a potentially vast and important industry.

The representation to the public that the WPB order of July 15 removed controls over magnesium was not true, Dr. Dow declared. The order modifies certain aspects of the controls, he said, but "leaves the industry in essential respects under the same control as it was before."

Future unemployment is threatened by the government's refusal to remove the magnesium controls, Dr. Dow said. There is no need to continue the controls, he said, the industry being entirely capable in the ordinary course of production of supplying all possible needs of the government, either for domestic use or for export, with a stockpile of such proportions as to give ample insurance against any kind of shortage. He suggested that "it is the plain duty of the War Production Board at once to remove all controls from the industry and to permit it to function as a private industry."

In outlining the Dow Chemical Company's interest in the magnesium picture, Dr. Dow explained that, when the war opened, the company was the sole American producer of magnesium and had been for some years, for the reason that no other company had cared to take the risks and the losses of carrying on an industry which, although not new, was undeveloped. Dr. Dow stated that the government eventually, through the Defense Plant Corporation, expanded the industry from the 18,000,000 pounds a year which the Dow company was producing early in 1941 to a rated capacity in excess of 600,000,000 pounds a year.

Barber Quits WFA Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Thomas A. Barber, assistant chief of the Fats and Oils Branch of the War Food Administration has resigned, effective August 15, to become connected with the Bunge Corporation, New York. Mr. Barber first became connected with the government in January, 1942, when he became chief of the WPB industrial oils unit.

Soapstock Ceilings Made Specific

OPD Washington Bureau

Specific cents-per-pound ceiling prices covering all types of boiled-down soapstock made from vegetable oil foots now being offered for sale, both domestic and imported, were announced August 11 by the Office of Price Administration. A formula also has been provided for computing maximum prices for other types of boiled-down soapstock that may appear on the market at a later date.

The OPA action, effective August 16, follows the same pattern as the method previously used in providing specific prices for soapstock produced from boiled-down cottonseed oil foots, in place of the prices formerly established under provisions of the general maximum price regulation. The desirability of specific prices for all types made it advisable to extend specific prices to cover soybean, peanut, and corn oil foots, OPA said.

The specific prices were determined by adding to MPR 53 ceiling prices for raw soapstock (foots) used, the usual trade differential, which includes processing and delivery costs.

Prices of boiled-down soapstock now being sold remain unchanged, since this amendment merely converts the general maximum price regulation prices into specific amounts. For boiled-down soapstock derived from mixed foots, the amendment provides that the ceiling price will be the legal ceiling price for the lowest-priced foots in the mixture.

Obituaries

Capt. J. Rivers Adams

J. Rivers Adams, captain in the United States Marine Corps, is reported to have been killed on the island of Guam. At the time he entered the armed services about a year ago, he was sales manager for the Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, New York.

Capt. J. Rivers Adams

Captain Adams was born in Lynchburg, Va., July 12, 1910. He was graduated from Virginia Military Institute in 1931, and immediately joined the Westvaco company's personnel at the South Charleston, W. Va., plant. Later he was at the plant in Modesto, Cal., and in 1936 he became manager of the Carteret, N. J., plant. Subsequently transferring to the sales division, he was made manager of sales in 1941.

David H. McConnell

David Hall McConnell, president of Allied Products, Inc., and Avon Products, Inc., affiliated custom manufacturers of perfumes and cosmetics, New York, died August 5 in his summer home in East Hampton, L. I. He was forty-three years old.

Mr. McConnell became associated with his father, founder of the business, following his graduation from Princeton in 1923. He was executive vice-president when the elder David Hall McConnell died in 1937. His survivors are his third wife, Theresa Meiris McConnell, and two sons, David Hall McConnell, 3d, U.S.M.C., and Neil Anderson McConnell.

—Continued on page 58

Berberine Salts Price Ceiling Set

OPD Washington Bureau

A uniform base ceiling price of $36.25 a pound, effective August 17, for producers' and primary distributors' sales of berberine salts was announced August 13 by the Office of Price Administration.

Berberine is normally extracted from the bark of barberry root imported from Yugoslavia. Imported raw material is now unavailable and berberine salts are not on the market. One of the three chief producers intends to extract the alkailoid from a berberine-bearing plant found in the southern part of this country. The company has on hand a considerable supply of the domestic root. Its experiments have shown that the domestic plant will yield only 1 percent of berberine, compared with a yield of 4.1 percent from the imported root bark.

The other two firms normally in this market are not currently producing. The ceiling price for one of these firms, under the general maximum price regulation, is $38.50 a pound. Ceilings of the other company and one experimenting with the domestic plant are $23 and $24 a pound, respectively.

The new base price, although slightly lower than the present ceiling of the highest-priced producer, is in line with the costs of the only seller at present ready to produce, OPA said.

Rubber-Control Study Gets Under Way

OPD Washington Bureau

An agreement has been reached by the United States, Great Britain, and the Netherlands for study of postwar world rubber production and requirements as a preliminary to development of an international rubber-control program. This was announced August 11 by the Department of State. The conference in London two weeks ago, to which American representatives were sent, has prepared a first program of studies, and arrangements for carrying out these studies are being made.

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Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

The probabilities are that the policy of the government generally will be to retain rights to subsoil deposits on surplus land that will be going on the market because no longer needed for the war effort. No firm policy has yet been established on this score but the trend is in this direction.

The biggest sellers of lands are the Department of Agriculture, which disposes of lands acquired under the Bankhead farm tenancy act, and RFC, which is beginning to accumulate thousands of acres of land that had been acquired by the army for camps. The Department of Agriculture already has established the policy of retaining the mineral rights on the lands it sells. RFC is just now coming up against the question, and the indications are that, where mineral deposits are "probable," it too will retain these rights.

When it is all over, the result may be that the government will be largest single holder of oillands in the country.

Fire-Retardant Paint

A new fire-retardant paint that may find a large industrial use in civilian industry when supplies take care of all military needs has been developed by the Navy Department. The paint was made more resistant to fire than most other paints by reducing the amount of organic binder and introducing into the mixture active fire-retardant ingredients, such as antimony oxide.

Officials of the Bureau of Ships, who have developed the new coating, warn against the idea of completely fireproof paints at this stage. They say that special fire-retardant paints are sometimes mistakenly classed as fireproof when in reality paints—like wood, cotton, fabrics, rubber, and other organic materials—cannot be made fireproof in the sense that they will not be damaged if sufficient heat is applied for a long enough time.

The most satisfactory results are obtained with the new product if a single coat of the highly pigmented paint is used over a single coat of zinc chromate primer. When treated in this manner, a metal bulkhead radiates less heat than one with only the coat of primer or an unpainted one.

Surplus Steel Drums

It may be only wishful thinking, but reports are curent that the surplus new steel drums of the military—no one knows how many there are, but their number is believed to be considerable—may be put on an X-quota basis by WPB, if and when they become available for sale by the Treasury Procurement Division. Some consideration is being given to suggestions along this line by WPB.

If such action is taken, it will mean that these drums will be treated by WPB in much the same way as used steel drums are now treated in L-197 and thus would go far toward relieving the pinch in supplies facing chemical and other industrial users, which, incidently, shows no signs of easing up but on the contrary may be even harder in the fourth quarter.

Although industrial users are interested in getting supplies of new drums from any source available, they can't get "het up" over the surplus of the military as long as they have to live within the 95 percent quota allowance in L-197 and can use drums only for the purposes specified therein. For that reason some people feel that the treasury might run into difficulty in trying to dispose of the surplus drums unless some of the restrictions on use and deliveries are lifted.

Labor Relations Postwar

The problem of labor relations after the war is beginning to assume greater importance in the considerations of both management and labor leaders alike. The chamber of commerce reports that concern is being expressed on both sides over the kind of relations we shall have, with both groups in agreement that the success of our postwar economy will depend in large measure on our ability to handle these problems effectively.

The rolls of the unions have increased tremendously since the start of the war—from less than 9,000,000 in 1940 to well over 13,000,000 now. This has greatly increased the dealings between management and labor and has necessitated dealings between the two groups where none had existed before. Much valuable experience has been gained thereby that should prove helpful for the future.

Several complicating factors are seen by the chamber, however, that may disturb an otherwise peaceful solution. The enlarged take-home pay resulting from overtime wages has readjusted the customs and habits of workers, and they naturally will not want to give them up without a struggle; the expanded union membership rolls probably will encourage union leaders to insist on continued use of maintenance-of-membership clauses in contracts.

Business leaders are urged to give careful study to these problems now to smooth their own pathway for the postwar period.

Starch from Home Crops

After Pearl Harbor and before the stockpiles of cassava from the Dutch East Indies were exhausted, the Department of Agriculture and State experiment stations were able to develop starches that are equal to it or better, the department discloses.

There are now two good U. S. sources of the so-called "waxy starch" that does so well for adhesives and foods of the tapioca type. These sources are a new corn hybrid developed by plantbreeders of the Agricultural Research Administration with the cooperation of the Iowa station, and several new varieties of sorghum developed by plantbreeders at the Texas and Kansas stations.

The principal waxy corn hybrid, called Iowa 1, is growing on 15,000 acres this season and by 1945 should be produced in sufficient quantities for all requirements for adhesives for stamps and other purposes, including war uses. Cody, a variety of sorghum with waxy starch, is growing this year on 20,000 acres, mostly in Kansas and Texas. Most of the starch from this crop has been contracted for use in manufacturing a tapioca substitute.

Tax Relief Not Near

Administration and congressional tax leaders are cautioning the people and business not to look for an immediate relief from the heavy burden of taxation with the end of the war in Europe. They say that the present high level of rates may have to continue for a long time thereafter.

The question of any substantial relief depends on the length of the war with Japan; how much the government may be called upon to spend for rehalibitation of veterans; new construction; and the revival of civilian production. And more important is the unsettled question of how quickly the attempt will be made to retire the public debt.

Tax revenues of the Treasury currently are running around $45,000,000,000 a year. But, there is a lot of talk of a Federal budget after the war in the neighborhood of $25,000,000,000 to $30,000,000,000, which is two or three times the level of the prewar budget.

Construction Looking Ahead

The construction industry figures that it will have to provide the main cushion to take up the shock of unemployment that will follow widespread contract terminations, and it is urging WPB to get its ducks in a row now so that there will be no delay in resumption of construction activity as soon as the war permits.

The industry has asked Chairman Nelson to see to it that necessary equipment for buildings and other structures, as well as building materials, will be produced and permitted to flow through industrial channels so as to be readily available when needed. It has also asked that, when wraps are taken off construction, WPB refrain from dictating what kinds and types of work shall be started first.

Mr. Nelson has promised to give the matter very careful consideration.

Paint Industry Asks Steel Drum Easing

OPD Washington Bureau

An appeal has been filed with the War Production Board by the paint industry for modification of the steel drum control order L-197 so as to place the industry's quota on a quarterly basis with the years 1940 and 1941 as the base period, Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, said August 10.

A modification of the order also has been requested, he said, to allow exemption of indirect military items from the quota restrictions, thereby putting them in the same category as direct military items against which the quota restrictions do not apply.

Under the terms of the order, users of new steel drums are allowed a quota of 95 percent of the tonnage of new drums used during 1943. Mr. Trigg said that the order is discrimi-

—*Continued on page 38*

Metal Containers For Sale by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

A supply of approximately 400,000 new metal containers which might be suitable for packaging insecticide sprays or lime spray are available at Los Angeles and Seattle to interested purchasers.

The containers are not covered by either the can order or the steel drum order of WPB. They are of 7½ gallons capacity, made of ternplate and painted olive-drab. They have a 24-guage top, 26-guage bottom and 28-guage side, and are square in shape, measuring 14⅜ inches wide, and 10¾ inches deep. They weigh 6.6 pounds; are of all-soldered construction with a one-way handle; and have a tri-turn plug opening, the plug being attached to the container by a chain.

Further information can be obtained from Charles P. Given, Packaging Office, Chemicals Bureau, War Production Board, Washington 25.

Chemical Interests Vested by APC

Vesting order 3925 of the Office of Alien Property Custodian, published August 9, covers the vesting of forty-four patents declared to be the property of I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. The list is as follows:—

1,602,500, absorption apparatus.
1,614,615, recovery of volatiles.
1,656,572, agglomerating powders.
1,679,256, purifying organic liquid.
1,682,588, dry gases.
1,695,666, catalyst.
1,696,358, extraction of jellies.
1,704,751, separation of mixtures.
1,744,180, synthetic methanol.
1,776,920, iron carbonyl.
1,783,662, catalyst.
1,791,562, cracking oils.
1,798,766, active adsorbents.
1,802,155, iron carbonyl.
1,806,690, regeneration of silica gel.
1,813,478, catalysts.
1,814,493, catalyst.
1,815,781, active carbon.
1,815,790, subdivided metals.
1,816,525, washing gases.
1,822,358, separation of ethylene.
1,830,705, catalysts.
1,832,153, inorganic active masses.
1,836,927, removal of acetylene.
1,860,624, ethylene from acetylene.
1,870,357, catalyst.
1,871,051, distillation.
1,882,816, enhancing oil viscosity.
1,889,157, chlorinating hydrocarbons.
1,894,792, products of gaseous hydrocarbons.
1,899,339, active charcoal.
1,917,323, oxygenated compounds.
1,934,123, diolepin condensates.
1,962,564, fluorescent hydrocarbon.
1,986,239, derivatives of gases.
2,005,840, insulating material.
2,067,331, antiknock motorfuel.
2,067,511, hydrocarbon derivatives.
2,071,521, fluorescent substances.
2,087,614, road-binder.
2,090,394, road tars.
2,095,508, naphthenates.
2,113,144, road tars.
Reissue 17,548, naphthalene condensates.

Alex Ferguson Co. Appoints Managers

The Alex C. Ferguson Company, Philadelphia, has appointed Edward Koch as chemist and plant manager in the manufacturing division. Another appointment in the same division is that of Gustave A. Schlag as production manager.

Fiberboard Containers For Pesticides Limited

OPD Washington Bureau

Limitation order L-317, controlling the use of fiber shipping containers, has been amended by the War Production Board to limit the use of such containers for shipping insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants, and other pest-control compounds to 80 percent of the amount so used during the base period 1942. The limitation applies to all such preparations except those for pest-control on crops, fowl, or animals (except pets), and compounds specifically prepared for use in governmental projects. Previously the limitation order did not provide any quota for insecticides and fungicides.

Quota provisions of the order also were modified to establish a limit of 70 percent for dentrifices, and one of 50 percent for decalcomanias and transfers, other than industrial. These products also had not been specifically mentioned in previous versions of the order.

Under the amended order, during any three-month quota period, the total containerboard content of the new fiber shipping containers accepted or used for packing the listed products may not exceed either the user's footage quota or his tonnage quota. Users are given the alternative of computing their quotas either on a footage or tonnage basis, but they may not change the method of computing the quota in the course of any calendar year, except to switch from the quarterly to the calendar year base for the third and fourth quarters.

Maximum production of much-needed boxboard and containerboard, used in fiber boxes and other containers, cannot be reached without additional labor, price relief, and more raw materials, the Boxboard and Containerboard Industry Advisory Committee have advised the War Production Board. These committees held a joint session with the WBP Paperboard Division officials in Washington recently. As allocations of some additional pulp were promised the industries, and assurances were given that waste paper collections were improving. Emphasis was placed on the necessity of securing additional workers, paperboard division officials said.

Paper Bag Restrictions Promulgated by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Restrictions on the manufacture and use of new paper bags were promulgated August 8 in an amendment to limitation order L-279 by the Paper Division of the War Production Board.

Starting with the allocation of kraft pulp, manufacturers of paper intended for making shipping bag paper and producers of paper bags from kraft pulp are required to use such pulp for no other purpose, Burton A. Ford, chief of the paper shipping sack section of the division, said. Amendments to the order also restrict the use of this type of paper for purposes other than those listed in appendix A. That list includes many chemical products, pigments, minerals, and building materials, as well as various essential miscellaneous items, all of which are packaged for storage and shipment in paper bags. The allowable items listed in schedule B include a number of minerals, chemicals, insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants, germicides, asphalt, and certain hygroscopic types of cements.

Commercial consumers who used bags made of shipping-sack paper prior to issuance date of the amended order may continue to use them for such purpose for forty-five days. Other restrictions cover asphalted paper (asphalt laminated, impregnated, coated, or infused with asphalt or asphalted compounds), paraffined and moisture-proof paper when used in paper shipping bags.

Paper Bag Handling Explained by M.C.A.

Paper bags are steadily coming into greater use as containers for the packaging of chemicals and related materials. To meet the needs of handling and related operations concomitant with this increasing use, the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States has prepared a new six-page manual (manual sheet B-1) on

—*Continued on page 38*

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2-Acetoacetamide-3-ethoxydibenzofuran

Dye—Starting point (Brit. 540743) in making dyestuffs with the aid of esters of betaketocarboxylic acids, coupling with diazo compounds either in substance or on the fiber

Allylidene Dialphamethylacrylate

Resins—Claimed (Brit. 542642) as clear, hard, water-insoluble, somewhat brittle resin, polymerizable with vinyl compounds.

4-Alphaphenylisopropylpyrocatechol

Disinfectant—Claimed (U.S. 2247402, 2247403, and 2247404) as germicide

Insecticide and Fungicide—Claimed (U.S. 2247402, 2247403, and 2247404) as fungicide and insecticide

Miscellaeous — Claimed (U.S. 2247402, 2247403, and 2247403) as antioxidant

6-Betahydroxyethoxythionaphthen

Dye—Intermediate (U.S. 2228753) for making indigoid dyes

Betamorpholinoethyl Laurate, Normal

Adhesives—Plasticizer (U.S.2249518) in adhesive compositions containing cellulose acetate

Ceramics—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products

Chemical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) for cellulose acetate

Cosmetic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose acetate as a base material

Electrical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in insulating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware

Leather — Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal Fabricating—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for protecting and decorating various types of products

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose acetate

Paper—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp

Photographic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in making films from cellulose acetate

Plastics—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in making laminated fiber products, molded products, plastics from cellulose acetate

Resins—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in resin-cellulose derivative solutions and other compositions

Rubber—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used as coatings for decorating and protecting rubber products

Stone—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone

Textile—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of coated textile fabrics

Wood—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork; plastic wood compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood

Bornyl Thiocyanoacetate

Insecticide and Fungicide — Toxic agent (U.S. 2209184) for parasites

Calcium Paracyclohexylphenoxide

Petroleum—New chemical (U.S. 2228653, 2228654, and 2228671) interesting to research and development workers especially in petroleum refining technology

2:4-Di-imino-5-phenyl-6-undecyl-1:3:5-triazin

Chemical—Intermediate (Brit. 540651) in making pharmaceuticals, textile processing assistants

Dye—Intermediate (Brit. 540651) in making dyestuffs

Textile—Assistant (Brit. 540651) in processing fibers and fabrics

2:4:6-Dipropylbutylphenol

Petroleum—Antioxidant (U. S. 2257869, 2257870, 2257871, and 2257872) for insulating oils (used in conjunction with small amounts of normaltetrahydrofurfurylparaaminophenol or trithiophenyl phosphate

2-Ethyl-5-secondary-hexylphenol

Disinfectant—Claimed (U.S. 2207753) as germicide

Pharmaceutical—Claimed (U. S. 2207753) as antiseptic having an innocuous and nonirritating nature

Hexachlorobenzene

Chemical—Organic chemical, white to cream in color, insoluble in water, soluble in carbon tetrachloride, monochlorobenzene, and toluene, melting point, 230°C., molecular weight, 284.7
Reactant in organic syntheses

Explosives—Suggested as ingredient of pyrotechnic compositions

Firefighting—Suggested as ingredient of flameproofing compositions

Miscellaneous—Suggested as ingredient of waterproofing compositions

2-Hydroxymethyl Benzoate Benzylether

Insecticide and Fungicide — Toxic agent (U.S. 2213218) in insecticidal compositions

Hydroxymethylene Camphor

Chemical—Starting point (U. S. 2237342) in making camphorylidene sulphanilamides by combining with sulphanilamide and methanol methyl alcohol

Liquidambar

(American Storax, Southern Sweet Gum)

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Antioxidant for steam ladd, bleached or unbleached (0.05 percent claimed to prolong appreciably the keeping time of the fat in the Swift stability test)

Food—Substitute for oriental storax in chewing gum

Insecticide and Fungicide—Substitute for oriental storax in insecticidal incenses, parasiticidal lotions

Miscellaneous—Substitute for oriental storax in fumigating and deodorizing pastils

Perfume — Substitute for oriental storax in cosmetics and perfumes

Pharmaceutical — In compounding and dispensing practice.

Soap—Substitute for oriental storax in medicinal and toilet soaps

Methyl Betamethoxyisobutvrate

Adhesives—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in adhesive composition containing resins or cellulose derivatives

Ceramic — Plasticizer (U. S. 2128208 in compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

Chemical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) for cellulose derivatives

Cosmetic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in nail enamels and lacquer containing resins or cellulose derivatives as base material

Electrical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in insulating compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (U. S. 2128208) in compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware

Leather—Plasticizer (U. S. 2128208) in compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and as coatings for protecting and decorating leather and leather goods

Metal Fabricating—Plasticizer (U. S. 2128208) in coating compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (U. S. 2128208) in coating compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used for protecting and decorating various types of articles

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (U. S. 2128208) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing resins or cellulose derivatives

Paper—Plasticizer (U. S. 2128208) in compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp

Photographic — Plasticizer (U. S. 2128208) in making films from cellulose derivatives

Plastics—Plasticizer (U. S. 2128208) in making laminated fiber products, molded products, plastic from or containing resins or cellulose derivatives

Resins—Plasticizer (U. S. 2128208) for resins

Rubber—Plasticizer (U. S. 2128208) in compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods

Stone—Plasticizer (U. S. 2128208) in compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone

Textile—Plasticizer (U. S. 2128208) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives or resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics

Wood—Plasticizer (U. S. 2128208) in compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork

2-Naphthylmethylethylsulphone

Chemical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2127400) for polyvinyl halides used as chemically-resistant linings for tanks

Electrical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2127400) for polyvinyl halides used as dielectric coverings for low-voltage cables and as impregnating agents for coverings and insulations for wire

Firefighting—Plasticizer (U.S. 2127400) for polyvinyl halides used as incombustible impregnating agents

Mechanical — Plasticizer (U.S. 2127400) for polyvinyl halides used as impregnating agents for gaskets, packings, washers, also as material for making power-transmission belts

Miscellaneous — Plasticizer (U. S. 2127400) for polyvinyl halides employed in making many useful products used in industry, such as chemical-resisting linings for tanks, corrosion-preventing wrappers for underground pipelines, impregnating agents for chemical and other workers' clothing, fabrics in general, hose, and tape, rubber replacement to meet varied and special qualifications, waterproofing agents

Printing—Plasticizer (U.S. 2127400) for polyvinyl halides used in making printing blankets

Textile — Plasticizer (U.S. 2127400) for polyvinyl halides used in important ways in this industry, such as covering agent for small friction rollers in textile mills, impregnating agent for fabrics and fibers, waterproofing agent

Oleylmethyl Tartrate-Tetrahydrofurfural

Textile—Dressing and conditioning agent (U.S. 2249519) for yarns, especially of organic derivatives of cellulose, used in weaving or knitting processes

Omegaformamidodecoic Acid

Textile—Starting point (Brit.544310) in making fiber-forming linear polyamides

Paraffin, Highly Chlorinated

(Containing 76 percent to 78 percent chlorine and is a product which is claimed to be more stable than chlorinated paraffins containing lesser amounts of chlorine)

Chemical—Organic compound which is brittle and resinous, light-colored, almost white, softening point 100°C. approximately (remains very viscous at 140°C.)

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Suggested as resin for paints which must withstand severe weather conditions

Propyl Gallate

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Antioxidant (Brit. 542833) for fats, fatty acids, oils

7:2'-Pyridylquinolin

Pharmaceutical — Claimed (Brit. 544190) to have valuable therapeutic properties

Resorcinol Dibenzylether

Insecticide and Fungicide — Toxic agent (U.S. 2213217) in insecticidal compositions

Resorcinol Monobutylether Diethylcarbamate

Pharmaceutical — Claimed (U.S 2209245) as vermicide

Rosin Diethyleneglycolester

Agriculture — Ingredient (U. S. 2128973 of self-emulsifying composition used for protecting fruits and the like contains also a sulphonated aliphatic alcohol, or an alkali alkylnaphthalenesulphonate, methyl, ethyl, or propyl alcohol, paraffin oil and water)

Tellurium Triethyliodide

Photographic—Yellow fog inhibitor (U.S. 2238631 and 2238632) for silver halide emulsions

Terpinolene Methylether-Alphathiocyanobutyrate

Chemical—New terpene compound (U. S. 2239945, 2239946, 2227058, 2227059, 2227060, and 2227061 interesting to research and development workers

Data similar to those above in Uses and Applications of **5167** *Chemicals and Related Industrial Materials in one 665-page book* **$10**

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Baker's INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

August 11, 1944

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms. .....lb. .42 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms. .....lb. .38 - .40
kgs. .....lb. .35 - .36
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67
Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E.*..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.*.....lb. .08¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E.*.....lb. .07 - —

* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ¼c. per lb. higher.

Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, lb. .90 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls....100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth, CP, dms., works..... 100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, dms., works.100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .46 - .59
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous,[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 500-kilo lots, dms..kilo.24.50 - —
30-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.25.35 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.25.70 - —
1-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.26.41 - —
500-gram lots, bots.....kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .95 - —
Boric,[3] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broeners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Caprylic, tech., dms., returnable, lb. .21½- .22
Caprylic, tech., dms., returnable, lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[5] split, dms., ret..lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99¾-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, ref'd, bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't...lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't...lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
Powd. citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1,6] dist., dms....lb. .15½- .17½
Corn oil, s.d., dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1,6] s.d., dms., c.l..lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14¼- —
Cresylic,[2,6] (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
(Petroleum), heavy grade (247°-298°), 20 dms., Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .616 - —
1-19 dms., Cal. ref....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), 20 dms., Cal. ref..gal. .550 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .676 - —
1-19 dms., Cal. ref....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .646 - —

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).

Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .22
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, anhyd.,[6] cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls. non-return, Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basic acid content..lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more.. lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
lb. .24¼- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .20½
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[3] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric, unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., 85%, bbls..lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
Acid, muriatic, 20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
dealers, cbys.....lb. .06¾- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. No stocks.
Naphthenic,[6] 210-220 acidity, dms. extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms. extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic,[6] dms., 50-kilo lots up, kilo. 7.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.10 - —
2½-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.20 - —
1-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.30 - —
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .22 - —
dealers, cbys.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12¼- —
Palm oil,[6] white, dist., dms.lb. No stocks.
tanks .....lb. No stocks.
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1] s.d., tanks, dlvd., lb. .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankcars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area...100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyoligneous, bbls., dlvd. E.gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1,6] s.d., dms....lb. .16¼- .18½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Stearic,[3,6] double-press, bgs..lb. .13¾- .16¾
single press, bgs.....lb. .14¾- .15¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98%, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
dealers, cbys.....lb. .06¾- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .75
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.80 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .33½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anhyd., dms., primary distributors, lb. .34 - .35½
producers .....lb. .30 - .33
Adeps lanae,[1] hyd., dms., primary distributors..lb. .32½- .34
producers .....lb. .31 - .33

Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.

Agar,[6] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd...lb. 1.89 - 1.97
granular .....lb. 1.84 - 1.92
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .1980- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .2030- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1880- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .085 - —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[1,3,6] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., works, E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .55½- —
tanks, E., dlvd.....gal. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E...gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E., gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
SD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works...gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .58½- —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[6] acetone-free, dms. c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10¾- .13¾
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .13¾
Ethyl,[6] '90 pf., dms., c.l...gal.17.64½- —
19 dms.....gal.17.68 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.17.71 - —
tanks .....gal.17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.18.62 - —
18 dms.....gal.18.65½- —
1 to 17 dms.....gal.18.68¾- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .85 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works..lb. .0880- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .66¾- —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd....gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .63¾- —
tanks, frt., alld.....gal. .54 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd.gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt., alld.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.60
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .65
Propyl, normal, dms., wks..gal. .67 - .70

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 2.50 Nom.
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Laredo, Tex., bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .29 - .30
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .65 - .80
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .23½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks.gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .87 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .82 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1340- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1390- —
tanks .....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Alum potash, chrome, bbls....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, ground, classified, grade, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .40
top grade, ground, kgs., works, lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .46
Acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd...lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024 - .031
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .027 - .034
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% AlO_3, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point..lb. .03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis...lb. .03 - .03¼
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .03¾- .04
USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Alumina laurate, prec., bbls...lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenate, 1.7%, Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
Aluminum, 98-99% [3,4,6], c.l....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .16
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm..lb. .56 - .69
grade B, 250-lb. dm.....lb. .54 - —
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .38 - —
grade B, 250-lb. dms.....lb. .36 - —
powder,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .59 - —
grade B, 275-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm...lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm. lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris gray, tins.....oz.13.50 - 14.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald. ton.59.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, wks..ton.89.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. up, frt. alld.lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld...lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0539- .0614
Bicarbonate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls, kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms.....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.....lb. .08½- .09¼
cns.....lb. .14¾- .17¼
powdered 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs.. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars.....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs.lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] Canadian, fertilizer grade, 32.5 nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, ex Ammonia sulphate.
domestic, ordnance, bgs., works..ton.47.00 - —
tech., bgs., works....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .18½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports...ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
jars.....lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thioglycolate, 100%, bbls....lb. 7.10 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- .17
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - .17¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14¼- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works...lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .80 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalene, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works...lb. .657 - .662
NF, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
cans.....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. No prices
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin[6] oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .29 Nom.
Bulgarian, bgs.....lb. .29 - .29½
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .18½- .19
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Annatto,[6] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .08½- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinine, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,6] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17½
Needle,[1] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs.....lb. .20 - .29
Oxide,[1,6] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Salt,[1] 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz.12.25 - —
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.70.00 -72.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.15 - 3.60

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Isopropyl Ether — Diacetone
Butadiene — Mesityl Oxide
Methyl Ethyl Ketone — Ammonia
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Tertiary Butyl Alcohol
Allyl Alcohol — Allyl Chloride

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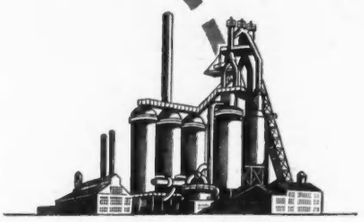
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Arsenic,[8] metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots. .....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talk, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines. ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton.44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks.lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J...lb. .10¼- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y...ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitutes, bgs., l.c.l., refinery N. J. or Ill..lb. .08 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.32.90 - —
290-295° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
270° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
Asphaltum, seconds, 370-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.25.50 - —
300-330° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines. ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross wght., Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, ref'd., dms., c.l., Texas refy..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 7.75 - 8.15

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[9,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium[3] carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.70.00 -80.00
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. ton73.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09½- .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide)
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 94% Ba SO_4, bulk, mines..ton. 8.50 - —
Bauxite,[6] blk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.05
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde,[6] NF, dms.....lb. .85 - 1.25
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .26 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works..lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works. lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ref. dms., c.l., wks..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.85 - —
95%, same basis.....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Beth riot. bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns..lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62 - 66%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld E..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .06½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.
Carbon,[6] heads, compressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. No stocks
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3,6] dms., c.l., works..160 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago.. unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celectial, bbls., same basis...lb. .10 - .13
Cobalt,[3] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis....lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis...lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —

The Travels of a Ton of Ore

Iron ore is loaded into cars built by General American, scientifically designed to do the job fast and at low cost.



From the ore, finished steel is made in a plant using General American Plate and Welded equipment.

The steel becomes part of the light, sturdy, economical Aerocoach busses built by General American.

One by-product of steel-making is benzol—chemical of a thousand industrial and home uses, carried in General American tank cars to....

...a General American tank storage terminal, where it is given fast, safe handling.

GENERAL AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION
Chicago

Builders and operators of specialized railroad freight cars

Bulk liquid storage terminals

Pressure vessels and other welded equipment

Aerocoach motor coaches

Process equipment of all kinds

Precooling service for fruits and vegetables

One of a series of advertisements designed to show General American's contribution to everyday living and our part in the efficiency of American Industry during war and peace.

SUPPLY BASE FOR SAFE FLIGHTS

Modern war is the severest test ever given to oil and gasoline. It is the severest test, too, of the drums that carry the fuel — the drums that are the "supply base" for every flight.

Today, drums must travel thousands of miles — under all conditions. And every mile of the way the fuel inside must be guarded — guarded so well that not a drop of water or any impurity can reach the contents.

This task — helping to make every drum a fortress of safety for fuel, and for the planes and men that depend on it — is the war-time job of Tri-Sure Closures. It is a job that is being done well for one important reason: Tri-Sure Closures *seal* a drum *hermetically*, making leakage or seepage impossible, and giving assurance that every drop of gasoline that goes into a plane is as good as it was when it was put into a drum.

Tri-Sure
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
CLOSURES

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

Blue, peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, molybdic..lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .13
reg. grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.80 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis, lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, divd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .55 - .75
Blue mass, NF, cns., tubs....lb. 1.29 - 1.46
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.32 - 1.46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.57.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
meal, 4½% ammond., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works, ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.37.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .60
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP. $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobronyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brasilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown,[3] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works, lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .08 - .10
Umber, American, bbls., works, lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05½- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles..lb. .05⅝- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles.lb. .05⅞- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100-oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100-oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .65 - .75
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[4] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss R., lb. .1895- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis, lb. .1945- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1795- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works..... .....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .09 - —
Butyl chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., works....lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31⅛
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots. .....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns. .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,4] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd., lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Cadmium selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1,6] dms., makers primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots .....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots .....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., makers primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07⅛- .08⅛
Bromide, jars .....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,5] dms., c.l., works, ton.50.00 - —
dlvd. .....ton.87.00 -95.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots .....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks. ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.lb. .28 - .39
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -21.50
solid, 73-75%, dms., l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd..ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots .....ton.28.45 -40.95
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs. .....lb. 1.50 - —
Calcium glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.29 - —
10-lb. lots .....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs. .....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns. .....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.10
Lactate, edible, 100 lbs., dms., lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls. .....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls. .....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, dense, fluffy, dm..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .0635- —
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls. .....lb. .49 - —
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works, lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Calomel,[3] bbls., dms.....lb. 1.88 - 1.89
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works, lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides .....lb. No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs..lb. .69 - .70
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. .64 - .66
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .68 - .70
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —

SPOT DELIVERIES

LACTIC ACID U.S.P.

Heavy Calcined Magnesia
Sodium Sulfite, Foto Grade
Sodium Citrate, U.S.P.
Tricalcium Phosphate, U.S.P.
Zinc Sulfate

ZINC CHLORIDE SOLID

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

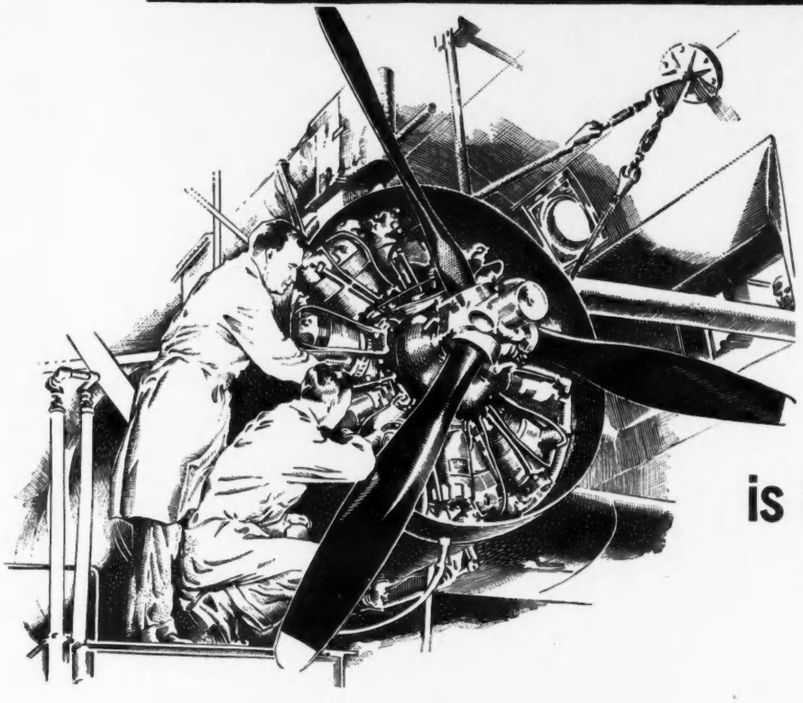
Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE •• NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Celanese* Chemicals



Lindol* E. P. and Cellulube* were created by Celanese as lubricant additives to give high film strength. Their characteristics give modern motor oils the ability to sustain prolonged motor operation —a fact of paramount importance to the air forces.

This to us is the true approach to synthetics

AS AN ILLUSTRATION, consider Organic Phosphates. Celanese has produced literally dozens of variations in these familiar materials, since the origination of Lindol* by Celanese chemists. And each variation met a definite objective—to accentuate or to add a particular property desired by customers.

The results have ranged from improved electrical characteristics to the development of Lindol M.P., an ortho-free organic phosphate. Other properties, such as a wide range of solubility and specific gravity, higher viscosity, stability and non-flammability, have also been precisely controlled.

Today, Celanese organic phosphates—known under the trade names, "Lindol*," "Celluflex*" and "Cellulube*"—are materials permitting a wide range of physical and chemical advantages. New possibilities are being constantly developed.

Lindol typifies the Celanese method of operation. Celanese preaches and practices *flexible* research. It believes in fitting the product to a given manufacturer's needs rather than adjusting the needs to a given product. To us it is the true approach to the entire science of synthetics —to consider no formula set . . . no material perfected beyond improvement . . . no specification cut and dried.

The manufacturer, making Celanese a major source of supply for chemicals, has an advantage that has proved its worth many times over: not only extensive production facilities which are being further expanded for new products, but a research attitude that assures the efficiencies synthetics are so capable of giving . . . the last full measure of precision and value. *Celanese Chemical Corporation*, a division of Celanese Corporation of America, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

PLASTICIZERS

ORGANIC PHOSPHATES

LUBRICANT ADDITIVES

INTERMEDIATES

DYE-STUFFS

CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA • TEXTILES • PLASTICS • CHEMICALS

Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
tanks, works..lb. .21½- —

Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .08 - .08½

Dioxide, cyls..lb. .06 - .08

Tetrachloride,[1,6] c.p., dms., c.l., lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .08 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. ..gal. .90 - —

Carbon tetrachloride, Zone 4, 5 or 10-gal. dms, c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. ..gal. 1.17 - —
USP, cbys..lb. .17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs..lb. 1.30 - 1.40
decorticated, cs..lb. .95 - 1.00
green, bgs..lb. .60 - .62

Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.90 - —

Carvol, bots..lb. 22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk..lb. .31 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 30%, gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l..lb. .08¾- —

Casein,[1,6] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 or more, ship't point..lb. .24 - —
20 to 99, same basis..lb. .24¼- —
less than 20, same basis, lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 or more, same basis..lb. .25½- —
20 to 99, same basis..lb. .25¾- —

Casein, dom., rennet-precip., bgs., less than 20, same basis, lb. .26¼- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .18 - .18½
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .20½- .21

Cassia,[1] ..lb. No stocks
Cassia fistula, bskts..lb. .23 - .24
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton. 75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works, unit-ton. 2.90 - —

Castoreum, nat., cns..lb. 12.50 -13.00
synth., bots..lb. 19.00 - —

Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.25 - 2.40
resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —

Catnep, bls..lb. .27 - .28
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb. .19½- .20

Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).

Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - .35
granules, ctns., same basis..lb. .35 - —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —

Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works..lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, bgs., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —

Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02⅞- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 40.00 - —

Chalk, precip., papermakers, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 30.00 - —

Chamomile, Hungary type, cs..lb. .50 - .60
Roman, bls..lb. No stocks

Charcoal, pinewood,[1,6] grass, pulv., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers' plants in South..ton. 30.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis..ton. 41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls..lb. .06 - .07

Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.85
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.10 - 4.10
tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.25 - 3.25
powdered, 65% tannin, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - 9.10
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 9.85

Chillies (see Pepper, red).

China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works..ton. 16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works..ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works..ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkbolt 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 12.50 - —

Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton. 19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 41.00 - —

Chloral hydrate, jars..lb. .93 - .98
dms. ..lb. .90 - .95

Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .35 - —

Chlorine,[3,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.lb. .05½- —
contracts ..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .07⅛- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1 wks., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —

Chloroform, tech., dms..lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms..lb. .30 - .33

Chloropicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., same basis..lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse..lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse..lb. 1.25 - —

Choline chloride, fib. dms..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms.lb. 3.00 - 3.10

Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs..lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs..lb. .06½- —

Cake, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).

Chrysarobin, bot..lb. 6.03 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs..lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs..lb. .19 Nom.

Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 oz. .80 + .13½*
sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, NF, bots..lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms. ..lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.

Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms..lb. 2.00 - 3.90
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls..lb. .53 - .53½
No. 2, bls..lb. .52 - .53
chips, bgs..lb. .56 Nom.

Citral, bots., cns..lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[2] jars..lb. .91 - 1.11
Citronellal, bots., dms.. ..lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms..lb. 6.00 - 7.00

Cloves,[1] Madagascar, bls..lb. .18¼- .19
Zanzibar, bls..lb. .21½- .22
Balto., bls..lb. .19½- .20

Clover tops, red bgs..lb. No prices.

Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works..bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works..gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works ..gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works..dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.25 - —

Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs..lb. 1.26 - —

Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs...lb. 1.85 - —

Chloride, kgs., works..lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —

Hygrade,[6] bbls. ..lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs...lb. 2.25 - —

Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms..lb. .44 - —

Naphthenate, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .31 - —

Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls. ..lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs..lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —

Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms..lb. .38½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms..lb. .63 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs...lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs..lb. .75 - —

Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns..oz. 9.75 - —

Cochineal, gray, bgs..lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs..lb. .38 - .39

Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt..lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs..lb. .28 - .30

Codeine, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 9.50 - —

Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).

Cohosh root, black, bls..lb. .18 - .20
blue, bls. ..lb. .18 - .20

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New Usefulness is Found for a Time-Tested Product

A new wider range of usefulness has been found for Chloroform. As a pharmaceutical, this reliable product has long been depended upon for its good qualities in general anesthesia, as an antiseptic, and as a sedative in the formulation of cough syrups and other internally-applied preparations.

Today, industrially, Chloroform is being employed as a solvent in the processing of penicillin and synethetic vitamins; of resins and fats, and for certain synthetic yarns; for the extraction of alkaloids and oils; and in the rubber, photographic and dry cleaning fields. The fact that Chloroform is non-flammable makes it especially desirable as a solvent or as a means of increasing the flash point of flammable solvents; too, its low boiling point gives it special value for economical solvent recovery.

Dow has been producing Chloroform for more than four decades. The experience and knowledge accumulated during this time are available in answering inquiries regarding the application or use of either Chloroform, U.S.P., or Chloroform, Tech.

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

August ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1944

New Modified Alkyd Offered by U.S.I. for Specification Paints

S&W Aroplaz 1375 Meets W.P.B. Phthalic Anhydride Restrictions

Announcement of a new ester gum-modified alkyd resin, for use in the specifications recently issued to meet current W.P.B. restrictions on phthalic anhydride, has been warmly received by formulators of protective coatings.

The new War Production Board directive, Order M-139, Direction No. 2, by further limiting the percentage of phthalic anhydride in the vehicle solids components of various specification coatings, has, in effect, made obsolete many government agency specifications. However, alternate specifications requiring resins of lower phthalic content have been issued; many of these, like those shown below, call for semi-alkyd resins, or alkyd resin-ester gum varnish blends.

U. S. I.'s new resin, S & W Aroplaz 1375, is a composite ester gum-modified alkyd specifically developed to meet these new specifications; it is now being used effectively as the total vehicle solid component in such specifications as these:

ARMY SPECIFICATIONS

3-171 Grade II, Primer, Synthetic, for Ferrous Metals

3-172A Grade II, Primer, Synthetic, Refinishing

3-173 Grade II, Enamel, Synthetic, Lustreless

3-174 Grade II, Enamel, Synthetic, Semi-Gloss

3-175A Grade II, Enamel, Synthetic, Gloss

NAVY SPECIFICATION

52-P-26 (Amend. of 6/1/44) Primer. Metal (Brown)

Polymerized to a high viscosity, S & W Aroplaz 1375, permits formulation of acceptable products containing maximum volatile content. This permits coating manufacturers to produce specification finishes at minimum raw material cost, with no sacrifice in quality.

Samples of the new resin and additional information on formulation can be obtained by writing to U. S. I.

Startling New Uses Loom for Today's "Miracle" Drugs

Broad Potentialities Seen in Recently Reported Cures with Penicillin, Atebrin, Sulfadiazine and Other Chemicals

With the discovery, in 1935, of the remarkable medicinal properties of the sulfonamides, chemotherapy came back into the limelight, renewing a march which has since turned into a veritable parade of new life-saving pharmaceuticals.

Official Photo U. S. Army Signal Corps

Military paints ranging all the way from stencil paints to the olive drab which marks the jeep the world over are being formulated with S&W resins. Of particular interest now is U. S. I.'s announcement of the new resin, Aroplaz 1375.

Glamorized as "miracle drugs" by the popular press, penicillin, atebrin, sulfadiazine, the vitamins, and other chemical compounds have won quick fame because an energetic chemical industry was able to push them into large-scale production almost overnight.

In less than a decade, production of sulfa drugs has leapt past the 10,000,000-pound mark. Atebrin, war-essential substitute for quinine, is now being produced at a rate which dwarfs previous world production of quinine. Vitamin production has skyrocketed into astronomical figures. And — when the full story can be told — the volume production of penicillin from a lowly mold will go down as one of the industry's big achievements.

New Cures with New Drugs

While volumes have been written about the capabilities of these new pharmaceuticals, one need only watch the current news to gain an idea of the unlimited horizons ahead. Penicillin, for example, finds a new use in the treatment of psittacosis, the deadly "parrot fever". Sulfadiazine is used to fight meningitis. Arthritis, widespread and stubbornly resistant to treatment, is now being successfully treated with penicillin.

In the field of food allergies, vitamin C is suggested as a cure. Pneumonia and empyema afford two further examples; formerly unaffected by penicillin, these diseases now yield to intrapleural injections. Even the irksome mosquito seems to be losing ground, large doses of vitamin B_1 being reported to immunize people against its bite.

U. S. I. Chemicals at Work

In the field of drug synthesis, U. S. I.'s ethyl acetoacetate is widely used in the preparation of such products as atebrin, vitamin B_1, sulfamerizine, antipyrine and amidopyrine. Diethyl oxalate is used in the manufacture of gamma-pyrones; ethyl sodium

(*Continued on next page*)

Penicillin Inactivator Facilitates Culture Study

Cultures taken from patients who have been receiving penicillin treatment can be materially improved by a new penicillin inactivator. The inactivator completely destroys the penicillin in the culture, thus permitting the culture to develop naturally.

Extracted from strains of *Staphyloccus-aureus*, the inactivator is obtained by precipitating 24-hour saline cultures with acetone. After one change of acetone and two of ether, the precipitate is dried, powdered, and stored at room temperature.

From hospitals at home to front-line first-aid stations, U. S. I. Pure Alcohol stands guard against infection. Perhaps the oldest medical chemical, alcohol is still the most widely used.

Ether-Air Mixture Proves Best for Cold-Weather Diesel Starting

Recent research has shed new light on the question of whether high cetane fuel blends give better cold-weather starting than "boosters" introduced into the diesel engine's air stream. The findings, reported in the S.A.E. Journal, are overwhelmingly in favor of the latter method.

The most effective fuel blend tested was obtained by adding 25 per cent ethyl ether to the diesel fuel; this gave far better results than did blends using butyl or hexyl ethers. But even ethyl ether only brought the starting temperature down to —5 deg. F.

When ethyl ether was directly introduced into the air stream of diesels, however, they started at temperatures down to —40 deg. F. In addition, partial combustion occurred immediately, relieving the battery of the major part of the starting load. The research further indicates that fear of fire from this method, expressed by manufacturers of crankcase scavenging diesels, has little basis in fact.

ADVERTISEMENT.—*This entire page is a paid advertisement.*

August ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1944

Alkyd Resins Employed in New Calking Compound

A permanently plastic, nonshrinking, nonhygroscopic calking material suitable for sealing joints on aircraft, fuel tanks, etc., is described in a recent patent. An unmodified sebacic acid alkyd resin is the base in which an inert filler, formed mainly from asbestos filler and ground mica, along with a small percentage of zinc chromate, are mixed.

Zein Acetate Produces Strong, Flexible Films

Protective coating films of zein acetate are claimed to be stronger, more flexible, and more water-resistant than films of zein itself or plasticized zein, according to a British patent on a process for making the acetate.

The acetate differs from zein in that it is insoluble in ethyl alcohol. But it is soluble in mixtures of 95% ethanol with butyl lactate or ethylene glycol monoethyl ether. The mixture should contain 50 to 80% ethanol.

In the description of the process, acetic anhydride, acetic acid, acetyl chloride, and ketene are mentioned as suitable acetylating agents. Sulphuric acid or anhydrous sodium acetate are employed as catalysts.

New High-Antiknock Fuel

A recently granted patent describes a high-antiknock motor fuel consisting essentially of isoparaffinic motor fuel hydrocarbons, such as those produced by the alkylation of isoparaffins. The hydrocarbons are of the type that may be produced by alkylating isoparaffins with normally gaseous olefins and an aliphathic ester of formic or acetic acid, such as butyl acetate.

New Alternate for Shellac in Rubber Preservatives

A new compound, designed to take the place of shellac in rubber preservation lacquers is claimed by a German article to be both non-cracking and non-scaling. Vinnapas, a polyvinyl compound, is dissolved in either alcohol, hexane, acetone, ethyl acetate or butyl acetate. Pigment and resin are then added to produce a high-gloss, strongly adhesive black paste.

New "Miracle" Drugs

(Continued from preceding page)

acetone oxalate in making acetopyruvic acid; acetone as a source of chloroform.

Ethyl acetate and ethyl formate are among the starting materials in the manufacture of sulfadiazine. Indalone, U. S. I.'s powerful new insectifuge, serves as a vital ingredient in the government's new insect repellent.

Alcohol, ether, acetone and other solvents are used on a large scale in all types of extractions. Particularly important is the use of amyl acetate in the extraction of penicillin. Vitamins, hormones, alkaloids, glucosides and other drugs are still extracted in large amounts from natural animal and vegetable sources; here U. S. I. solvents are vital tools in extraction and purification. In analytical work, indispensable to control of both production and administration of pharmaceuticals, the same solvents are constantly used

End-Product Uses

U. S. I. products are found not only in intermediate stages of pharmaceutical manufacture, but also in end products. Ether and ethylene are used in anesthesia. Ethyl formate is used internally as a remedy for diarrhea, as an inhalant for respiratory affections, and externally as a rubefacient. Urethan is used as an anti-spasmotic for convulsions, restlessness, etc., and as an antidote for strychnine, resorcinol and picrotoxin poisoning. It is also used as a co-solvent to increase the solubility of quinine hydrochloride in water. Alcohol, ether, and acetone are used in the manufacture of pill coatings. Sulfonamide films useful for treating burns and surface wounds have been prepared by spraying 50% acetone or alcohol emulsions of the sulfa drug with methylcellulose, triethanolamine and sorbitol on a glass surface and allowing to dry.

Alcohol is perhaps the most widely used solvent in the medical profession. Its germicidal properties make it invaluable in sterilization. It is also widely used as a vehicle for medicines and as an ingredient in ointments, lotions, antiseptics, etc.

Nerve Block

Alcohol, too is finding increasing use as a pharmaceutical end-product in therapeutic nerve block. A recent application of this technique is in the treatment of blood vessel spasm, a disease of old-age, which is both painful and dangerous. Where the age of the patient makes surgery hazardous, 95% alcohol is injected around the sympathetic nerve, bringing immediate relief.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

A new resin adhesive designed to bond copper or copper alloys together is announced. According to the maker, it also bonds copper to other metals or non-metallic structural materials when co-bonding agents are employed. **(No. 837)**

U S I

Continuous plastic sheeting, up to 54 inches in width, is now produced in thicknesses from .030 to .25 inches. The surface is described as workable and unaffected by contact with gasoline, oils, acids, most alkalis, alcohol. Suggested postwar uses include luggage, wall paneling, flooring, table tops, house furnishings. **(No. 838)**

U S I

A new artificial leather, reported to exceed natural leather in strength and weather resistance and to be mildewproof, is announced. **(No. 839)**

U S I

Availability of a humectant for civilian use is announced. Valuable for stabilizing the moisture content of foods, cosmetics, adhesives and a wide range of other materials, the product is a hexahydric alcohol said to possess extremely low volatility, neutral reaction, bland taste, and other desirable properties. **(No. 840)**

U S I

Permanent sealing of riveted fuselages, fuel tanks, gun turrets and acrylic structures against leakage caused by severe vibration is the war purpose of a new sealing tape. Tape is insoluble in common solvents, such as aromatic aviation fuel, ethyl and butyl acetate, and resists hardening from prolonged exposure to air. **(No. 841)**

U S I

A new cleaning compound, which comes as a self-emulsifying, non-phenolic liquid, is said to remove grease, oil, smut, and drawing and buffing compounds from metals and painted surfaces. Used as supplied for dipping, spraying, or brushing, or as a water emulsion in washing machines. **(No. 842)**

U S I

Loosening rust-frozen parts is said to be facilitated by a quick-acting new penetrant oil. The product is also said to dissolve gum, dried grease and oil, and to remove rust and carbon deposits. **(No. 843)**

U S I

To aid carton re-use, a new "carton colored", opaque ink is offered to obliterate old stencils. It is claimed that the new ink completely covers the old markings and dries almost instantly after application by brush. **(No. 844)**

U S I

New rust preventive oils are offered in 14 grades. According to the manufacturer, the oils form protective coatings ranging from thin, transparent films to heavy, abrasion-resistant coatings of the water-proof variety. **(No. 845)**

U S I

To scent floor waxes, furniture oils, window cleaning fluids, insecticides and kindred products, a new, low-cost odorant is offered, with what is described as a powerful, clean, lemon-pine odor. **(No. 846)**

U S I

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Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
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Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent
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Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate
OXALIC ESTERS
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Diethyl Oxalate
PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
OTHER ESTERS
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Diethyl Carbonate
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Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.
RESINS
Natural
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ACETONE
Chemically Pure
FEED CONCENTRATES
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Special Liquid
*Vacatone 40
OTHER PRODUCTS
Colladians
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
*Indalone
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Urethan

*Registered Trade Mark

Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz.	No stocks.	
Cochicum seed .....lb.	No stocks.	
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb.	.19½-	.20½
cns. .....lb.	.22 -	.29½
flexible, USP, dms. .....lb.	.21 -	.32
cns. .....lb.	.25 -	.31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb.	.60 -	.65
Colombo root, bls.....lb.	.17 -	.18
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb.	.90 -	1.00
Condurango bark, bg.....lb.	.12 -	.15
Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns....lb.	.47 -	.49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb.	.50 -	.52
Copper acetate,[6] cupric, bbls., dlvd..lb.	.24 -	—
smaller containers, dlvd..lb.	.26 -	.50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb.	.19½-	.20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb.	.22½-	.23
crystals, bbls. .....lb.	.14¾-	.17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb.	.34 -	.38
Iodide, bots. .....lb.	5.15 -	5.19
Metal,[1,2,5] electrolytic.....lb.	.12 -	.12½
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb.	.15 -	.17
Nitrate,[6] tech., cryst., bbls..lb.	.16¾-	.20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb.	.22½-	.29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works..lb.	.19 -	.26
red, com'l, kgs. .....lb.	.20 -	.22
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs...lb.	.17 -	.20
Resinate, precip., 8.3% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb.	.15½-	.16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
7,200 to 36,000 lbs....100 lbs.	5.15 -	—
2,700 to 7,200 lbs....100 lbs.	5.25 -	—
700 to 2,700 lbs....100 lbs.	5.50 -	—
monohydrated, bgs., in dms., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs.	9.95 -	—
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs.	10.95 -	—
dms., c.l., dlvd., same basis, 100 lbs.	8.95 -	—
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs.	9.95 -	—
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.	17.00 -	—
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.	20.00 -	—
l.c.l., 25, works.....100 lbs.	1.55 -	—
1-4, works.....100 lbs.	2.00 -	—
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.	14.00 -	—
Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb.	No prices	
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb.	No stocks	
Morocco, bgs.....lb.	No stocks	
Cornsilk, bls.....lb.	.24 -	.25
Corn sugar, tanners,[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs.	3.905 -	—
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs.	3.825 -	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs.	4.221 -	—
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs.	4.271 -	—
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb.	1.59 -	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb.	1.44 -	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb.	.18 -	.19
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton.	1.00 -	—
Meal,[1] 41% protein, Memphis, c.l..ton.	45.00 -	49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more..lb.	2.75 -	—
smaller lots.....lb.	2.90 -	3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb.	.80 -	.85
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb.	.57½-	—
smaller lots, bbls.....lb.	.58 -	—
kgs. .....lb.	.58½-	—
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb.	2.10 -	2.39
Coaltar, oil,[2] crude, tanks, works..gal.	.15½-	—
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal.	.26 -	—
tanks, works.....gal.	.18 -	.18½
solution, tanks, works....gal.	.141 -	—
Wood, beech, bots.....lb.	1.04 -	—
cbys., dms.....lb.	.85 -	—
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb.	.60 -	.77
Pine, dms.....gal.	.28 -	—
Cresol,[2,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb.	.09½-	.10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.10 -	.11
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.08¾-	.09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb.	.10¾-	.11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.11¼-	.11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.10 -	.10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb.	.15 -	—
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb.	.18 -	—
Cryolite, nat.,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs.	9.50 -	—
smaller lots.....100 lbs.	10.00 -	—
synth.,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb.	.08½-	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.09½-	—
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb.	.40 -	—
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb.	.32 -	—
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb.	No stocks	
powd., cs.....lb.	No stocks	
Culver's root, bls.....lb.	.27 -	.28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb.	No stocks	
Indian, bgs.....lb.	No stocks	
Morocco, bgs.....lb.	No stocks	
Persian, bgs.....lb.	No stocks	
Cyanamide,[6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N., pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts..unit-ton.	1.52½-	—
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis..unit-ton.	1.62½-	—
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, works..lb.	.14 -	.16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb.	.09½-	—
Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nov., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.		
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, works..lb.	.21 -	.23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks..lb.	.30 -	.32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb.	.30 -	—
l.c.l., frt. al'd. E.....lb.	.30½-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb.	.29 -	—
Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nov., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah and Wyo.		
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal.	.27 -	—

D

Dandelion root, bls.....lb.	.30 -	.32
Lecanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb.	.35 -	—
Deertongue, bls.....lb.	.23	Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.	34.25 -	—
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.....lb.	.10 -	.12
neutral, 2% ffa, bbls.....lb.	.26 -	.29
over 2% ffa, bbls.....lb.	.25 -	.27
Damiana leaves, bls.....lb.	.16 -	.17
Derris root (same as Cube root).		
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.	5.29 -	—
Chicago .....100 lbs.	4.93 -	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	5.39 -	—
Chicago .....100 lbs.	5.03 -	—
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l...100 lbs.	5.04 -	—
Chicago .....100 lbs.	4.68 -	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	5.14 -	—
Chicago .....100 lbs.	4.78 -	—
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs.	4.97 -	—
Chicago .....100 lbs.	4.61 -	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	5.07 -	—
Chicago .....100 lbs.	4.71 -	—
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.10¼-	.11¾

Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).		
Diacetyl, bots.....lb.	6.00 -	7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).		
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.2170-	.2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.2220-	.2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb.	.2070-	.2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works..lb.	.25 -	—
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb.	.61 -	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.64 -	—
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.21 -	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP., bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.. lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb.	.10 -	.16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast. ton.	22.00 -	25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.	45.00 -	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton.	55.00 -	59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.	85.00 -	90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton.	No prices	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb.	.02 -	.03
l.c.l. .....lb.	.04 -	.06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb.	.2490-	—
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb.	.2690-	—
dms., c.l., same basis....lb.	.1960-	.2110
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.2010-	.2160
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.1860-	.2110
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb.	.497 -	.517
Tartrate, dms.....lb.	.92 -	1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.. lb.	.61 -	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.64 -	—
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.16 -	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.14 -	—
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.25 -	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.23 -	—

Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms..lb.	.25 -	—
refd., 90%, dms.....lb.	.30 -	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.3020-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.3070-	—
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.2025-	.2120
l.c.l. .....lb.	.2075-	.2170
tanks .....lb.	.1925-	.2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.14 -	—
tanks .....lb.	.12 -	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.76 -	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.81 -	—
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb.	.75 -	—
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb.	.40 -	—
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.13½-	—
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb.	.22½-	.24½
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, works.....lb.	.13½-	—
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb.	.60 -	.65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb.	.31 -	.32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb.	.17 -	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb.	.22 -	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works. lb.	.19 -	—
Dilliseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb.	No stocks	
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb.	.16½-	.17
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.1875-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.1925-	—
tanks, dlvd.....lb.	.1775-	—
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l.....lb.	.85 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.90 -	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.24 -	—
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see carbinol)		

Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min..lb.	.18 -	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb.	.14 -	—
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb.	.35 -	.38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb.	.22 -	—
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb.	.18 -	—
oily, dms.....lb.	.05 -	—
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., tons, dlvd..lb.	.44 -	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.46 -	.47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.19 -	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).		
Dipentene,[1,6] dest. dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal.	.55 -	.56
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal.	.45 -	—
single dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal.	.55 -	.58
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal.	.52 -	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.16 -	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb.	.48 -	.50
dms. .....lb.	.43 -	.45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb.	.25 -	—
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons..lb.	.35 -	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.36 -	.37
Divi-divi,[6] bgs., ex dock.....ton.	68.00 -	70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb.	.50 -	.55
dom., bls.....lb.	.36 -	.45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls....lb.	.15 -	.20
Dover's powder, USP, cns.....lb.	2.75	Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb.	.85 -	.90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs andt cosmetics—		
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.	13.50 -	—
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.	13.50 -	—
Green, FD&C green, No. 1 cns. lb.	13.50 -	—
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb.	17.50 -	—
FD&C green, No. 3, cns...lb.	27.50 -	—
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb.	2.90 -	—
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb.	3.65 -	—
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.	6.00 -	—
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb.	3.15 -	—
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.	17.50 -	—
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb.	5.75 -	—
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.....lb.	4.15 -	—

Good Neighbor for 60 Years!

"Sapolin" is one of the best-known of all American trade-marks in South America . . . quoted on the commodity exchanges . . . specifically mentioned by name in recent Trade Agreements with several countries. For sixty years Sapolin Paints, Stains and Varnishes have been shipped to every Latin-American country . . . except the Argentine.

That extensive export business was built not only on the quality of the product . . . but by careful attention to the special problems created by shipping and storage conditions. The containers for Sapolin products were selected with the utmost care . . . and Crown is proud that its Doubletite and other types of cans carry the Sapolin trade-mark.

Export business to South America will undoubtedly increase for all forward-looking American firms once peace comes. While the Crown organization is concentrating on essential wartime production today . . . the experience gained serving American exporters will again be at the command of all manufacturers when our victory is won!

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ CROWN CAN ★

CROWN CAN COMPANY • NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • Division of Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Md.

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics).
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics—
Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns. lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 4, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.85 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 8, cns...lb. 2.85 - —
D&C red, No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use, drugs and cosmetics—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3, cns..lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8, cns..lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
36 Chrome yellow, 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202, Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
280 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .68
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azcrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale).
845 Nigrosin (water soluble) lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Black—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44

Blue—
7075 Alizarin astral base.lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —

Brown—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —

Green—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —

Orange—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —

Red—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink), lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —

Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S.. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue F.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —

Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R..lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —

Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol Red 6B. lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —

Red:—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841..Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —

Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44

Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —

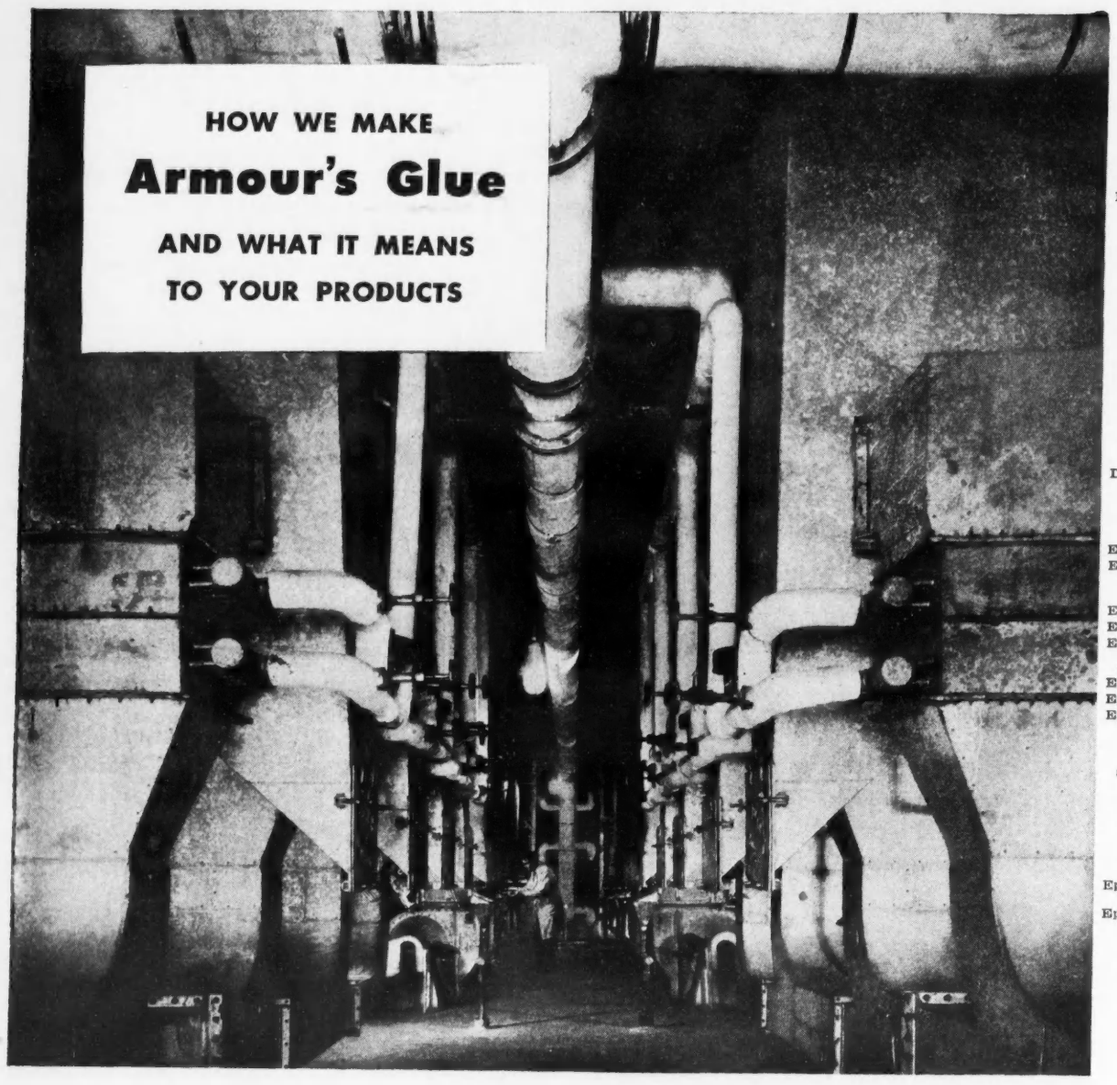
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —

Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes natural (see name of article).



From these giant dryers comes Armour's famous animal glue!

This big battery of dryers is scientifically designed to utilize completely conditioned air. In other words, both the temperature and the humidity may be controlled at any predetermined value over a wide range for the required operating procedure.

Each dryer is *regulated precisely* to that set of conditions which insure perfect drying. For the glue entering the drying bins in a jelly-like state mustn't melt before it develops a protective skin.

Once this skin is formed, the temperature of the air in the system is raised gradually to create a higher moisture-carrying capacity. This is done for faster drying. Even the velocity of the air must be carefully controlled to prevent over or under-drying. And all these things are checked and double checked continuously while every batch is processed.

What does this drying process mean to your product?

This process . . . and every other step in the making of Armour's Glue . . . is carried out under scientific control to produce better glue for your products.

That's why Armour's Glue is clean, clear, uniform. Why it has the high jelly strength, viscosity and tensile strength you need and can depend on.

At present, the demand for certain grades of Armour's Glue is greater than the supply. And while we may be unable to send the exact grade you want, we'll be glad to discuss your problems with you with a view of helping you make *more efficient use* of glue that is available.

Glue it for good with Armour's

ARMOUR Glue DIVISION

Manufacturers of Hide Glue, Bone Glue, Flexible Glues, Soluble Dried Blood, Blood Albumin

1355 WEST 31ST STREET, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom.....lb. 1.09 - 1.15
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .58 - .59
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .25 - .26
select, bndls.....lb. .40 Nom.
Emetine[6] hydrochloride, bots..oz.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots.. gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials.....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic ..see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synthetic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½ - —
tanks .....lb. .12½ - —
Ethyl acetate,[5,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb.11.70 -12.75
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.. lb. .1225- .1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1375- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1235
NF, dms.....lb. .14½ - .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .65
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E....lb. .58 - —

Ethyl chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Formate, dms., f.o.b. Agnue, Calif..lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works.lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, alld..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol,[2,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.55 -10.75
Ethyldinanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more. lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .18
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.14.00 -17.50
bgs., min., 2 tons.....ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.75 - 12.25
bgs., l.c.l., min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., bgs., min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs.lb. .20 - .20½
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishoils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs.....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .70 - .73
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .13 - .16
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines. net ton.37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, mines..net ton.33.00 - —
65%, mines.....net ton.32.00 - —
60%, mines.....net ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, mines..net ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,3,6] bbls., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .0550- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0490- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0540 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .0360 - —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. No stocks
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines.. ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago.....ton. 4.00 - —
Imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., No. 1, bbls....lb. .32 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .30 Nom
Gambier, cube, Singapore. cs., lb. No stocks
extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70 oct., tanks...gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane.....gal. .092 - .094
California, 78 oct., tanks..gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .06 - .06¾
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06¾- .07
Group 3, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06¾- .07
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½
natural, 26-70, tanks....gal. .04¾- .05
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05¼- .06
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor 70-72 octane [illegible] tanks..gal. .06¼- .06½

Gelatin, silver, label, ctns., dlvd. lb. .90 - .97
export, cases.....lb. 1.00 - —
Silver gelatin prices 5c. higher for deliveries in:—Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .41 - .42
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .46 - .47
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .47 - .48
Geraniol, 92-96% cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .25½ Nom.
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .26½- .27
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .25½- .26
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs...lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
Glaubers salt, cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons up, works.... 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[6] producers', calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
Producers' bone glue r.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.
hide, producers,[1,6] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - .23¼
Glue, hide, producers, 178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .19 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - .32¼
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .28 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .29 - .34½

Hide glue l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Glue in bbls., ½c. over bgs. Outside prices rule on glues made wholly of imported materials; inside prices on glues made with approximately two-thirds domestic and one-third imported materials. Jobbers' prices 2c. to 3½c. over producers'. Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 3c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,3] CP, BP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. Zones A and C..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c lower than above.

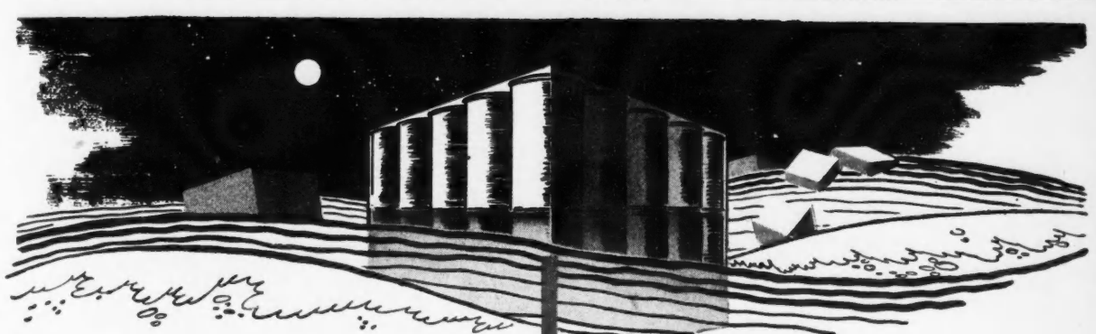
saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
Glycerin, saponification, to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks.....lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, dms., tanks, c.l., l.c.l..lb. .11½- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. **Zone B is territory between Zone A and C, as follows:**—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of and including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Kilchat, Okianogan, and Yakima.

Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots., os.20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....lb.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
os.13.00 - —
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 7.00 - 7.50
powd., bxs.....lb. 7.25 - 7.75
Grain of Paradise, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Graphite, conc., dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, carbon content, 65-70%, bgs., whse., works...lb. .04½- —
70-75% bgs., same basis..lb. .06



RCI P-376

BECKOSOL

meets all tests for pro-coating food cans

New order from Quartermaster General finds RCI with right resin and a tested can coating formula.

The new order from the Quartermaster General—specifying the pro-coating of the exterior of all vegetable and fruit cans shipped to the South Pacific—finds RCI ready with both the fastest drying alkyd available and a can coating formulation tested to meet every strict requirement.

This formulation, utilizing P-376 Beckosol, has been expertly appraised in the testing laboratories of the Quartermaster General and is now being applied in production in canneries supplying South Pacific Armed Forces.

For complete facts about formulation and details of the requirements of the Quartermaster General's new order, write direct to the Sales Department in Detroit.

★Remember—*Your Salvage Program is Vital to Victory.*
WATCH FOR WASTE. *Save more than before*

REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC.

General Offices and Main Plant, Detroit 20, Michigan

Other plants: Brooklyn, New York • Elizabeth, New Jersey • South San Francisco, California
Tuscaloosa, Alabama • Liverpool, England • Sydney, Australia

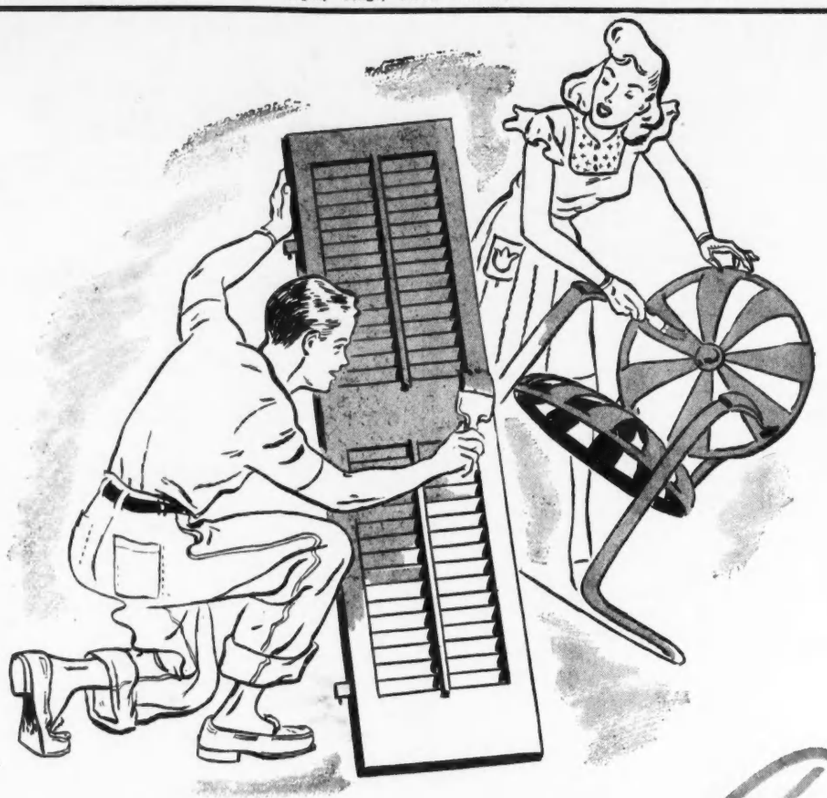
RCI WORLD-WIDE DISTRIBUTION

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS • SYNTHETIC RESINS • CHEMICAL COLORS • INDUSTRIAL PLASTICS

Graphite, conc., dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, carbon content, 75-80%, bgs., same basis..lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis..lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis...lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis...lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,8] house, loose.....lb. .08¼- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
11-18%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-18%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —

Green, chrome, reduced, 56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. .18½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Oxide,[6] pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .18 - .28
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, lb. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. No prices
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .11½- .12
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, sorted No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .05¾- —
31, bgs., same basis....lb. .21½- —
32, bgs., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
33, bgs., same basis....lb. .14 - —
34, bgs., same basis....lb. .09¼- —
35, bgs., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
36, bgs., same basis....lb. .12¾- —
37, bgs., same basis....lb. .18½- —
38, bgs., same basis....lb. .12½- —
39, bgs., same basis....lb. .10¾- —
40, bgs., same basis....lb. .08 - —
41, bgs., same basis....lb. .11¾- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .14¾- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs and chips, same basis, lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .12 - —
unscraped.....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. 11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. 95½- —
nubs, same basis... lb. 13¾- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .22¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16¾- —
Macassar,[1] dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis....lb. .11¾- —

Gum, copal, Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts, c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
whse., entry point, c.l., lb. .08¾- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold sorts, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis, lb. .12¾- —
seeds, dust, same basis..lb. .06¾- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .23¾- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
cuttings of split, same basis, lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices ¼c. to ½c. higher
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
D, same basis.....lb. .26¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
No. 1..3, bgs., same basis.lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis..lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .09½- .09¾
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .09½- —
other points, divd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., divd. Ill., Ind., etc., lb. .09¾- .10
other points, divd.....lb. .10½- .11
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .18 - .40
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.. lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .28 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
bush, assorted, same basis.lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis. lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .26½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .42 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¼- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .75 - .80
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .50 - .60
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .20
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, Yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs.....lb. 1.40 Nom.
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.. ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.13.50 - —



ANY SHADE, FOR EVERY PURPOSE . . . CALCO CHROME *Greens*

A full range of Chrome Greens to meet every need of the paint industry is produced by Calco.

NORWOOD GREENS—*Blue Tint*

10-8100 Norwood Green Light
10-8223 Norwood Green Light Medium
10-8400 Norwood Green Medium
10-8800 Norwood Green Dark
10-8900 Norwood Green Extra Dark

PALM GREENS—*Olive Mass*

10-4320 Palm Green Light
10-4340 Palm Green Medium
10-4360 Palm Green Dark

LEXINGTON GREENS—*Yellow Tint*

10-3020 Lexington Green Extra Light
10-3100 Lexington Green Light
10-3400 Lexington Green Medium
10-3800 Lexington Green Dark
10-3900 Lexington Green Extra Dark

• • •

All are characterized by ease of grinding, good dispersion, low reactivity (even in straight phenolic vehicles)—and excellent light fastness. The Norwood series is particularly light fast and is ideally suited for exterior trim paint and enamel products.

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CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION • AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
Pigment Department Newark 5, N. J.
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Gypsum, pager bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., Akron, N. Y., Blue Rapids, Kan., Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y., Piasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - -
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - -
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton. 12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton. 12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .68
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .20 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,9] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....lb. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1,9] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis..lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., oz. 37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.50 - 4.75
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10½- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz. 20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. 20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 10 grs., bots...bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[9] USP, bbls., lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
dms., extra, ref'able, dlvd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz. 20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz. 20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .16 - —

I

Icthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 2.45 - 4.50
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.36
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb. 23.00 -24.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., net.....lb. 1.28¼- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs...lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[9] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls...lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd.....lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys., lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms...100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls..lb. .07½- —
dms.....lb. .08½- —
solut., NF, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07½
djns.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - —
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.22
syrup, bots., cbys.....lb. .39 - .58
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns...lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 99%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms. lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms., lb. .10¼- —

Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .33 - .38
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate,[9] bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl triocyanoacetate, cbys., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.95 - —
Isobutyl acetate,[9] dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....gal. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[9] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- .12
Isopropyl acetate, tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
tanks.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .39 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .46 - .47
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .70 - .85

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .42 - .45
Kaolin (see China clay)
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24

Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks, gal. .04⅛- .04¼
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank... gal. .071 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk, gal. .04¼- .04½
Okla.-Texas, 42-44 w.w., tanks, gal. .04⅝- .04¾
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .07½- .08
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07⅝
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07¾- .08
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,9] pure, ref., trcs...100 lbs. .1522½- —
Chicago, trcs.....lb. .1455- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Laurel leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Greek, bls.....lb. No stocks
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .19¼- .19¾
Turkish, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .80 - —
ordinary, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .93
Lead,[1,9] (metal) (see paint market).
Acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls.lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,9] paste, stand., cns., c.l..lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11¾- .12
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - .12¼
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .13½- .22¼
l.c.l.....lb. .19 - .27
Lead arsenate, standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger..lb. .11 - .11¼
l.c.l.....lb. .11½- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- .20¼
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l.....lb. .18½- .23¼
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .28
l.c.l.....lb. .21½- .28¼
Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over, no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots..lb. 2.80 - —
jars.....lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19¾- .21¼
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .14¼- .17¼
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .23 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —

O. K. SOLDIER,
YOU'RE GOOD AS NEW
Hundreds of thousands of yards of surgical adhesive tape are being used by our armed forces to top dress a hundred and one minor and major wounds, cuts, scratches.
Into the manufacture of this vast yardade of adhesive tape go great quantities of Lanolin USP. That's why Lanolin USP and other grades of Lanolin, Degras and Wool Grease have been placed on allocation . . . to make sure war needs are met first.
Some manufacturers have been asked to do without or with less Lanolin and Wool Grease so that it can be used for this and many other vital war purposes to help hasten the day of victory. The sooner it comes, the faster you can have all the Nimeo Brand Lanolin, Degras and Wool Grease you want.
Lanolin and Wool Greases Help Fight for Victory
BUY WAR BONDS
and support the fight
MALMSTROM NIMCO BRAND LANOLIN
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America's Largest Suppliers of
LANOLIN • Anhydrous U.S.P. • Hydrous U.S.P. • Absorption Base • Technical
DEGRAS • Neutral and Common • Wool Greases
147 LOMBARDY STREET • BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Lead, red, dry, 95% Pb_3O_4 bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10⅝- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .09⅝- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala. lb. .10⅝- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10⅝- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
95%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09⅝- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10⅝- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 98% min., kgs.....lb. .14 - —
Resinate, precip., 23.3% Pb., 160-lb. dms..lb .17½- —

Lead, silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
soyate, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms., lb. .22¼- —
stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 16% Pb, 60-gal. dms. lb. .08¼- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., smaller lots, E. frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Cali., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
dlvd., other points..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs....lb. .13¼- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .12¼- .12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .29 - .48
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .46½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .41 - .55
pure vegetable bots., 100-lb. lots..lb. 2.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26½- .27½
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .88
root, natural, Indian, bls....lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls.....lb. .14 - .18
Russian, bls.....lb. .08¼- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .1[illegible]

Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va...ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
hydrated, paper bags, f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va...ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —

Lime, hydrated, Knoxville, Tenn., ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen,[8] 20.5% N, bgs., works..ton.32.50 - —
Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Linden flors with leaves, bls...lb. .95 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.ton.45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.43.00 - —
litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09⅝- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium[9] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs. works, frt. equald..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.92 - 1.96
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[4] ordinary, bgs., (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04⅝- —
titanate,[6] (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .43 - .48
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz.25.50 -38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 7.00 -10.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25

M

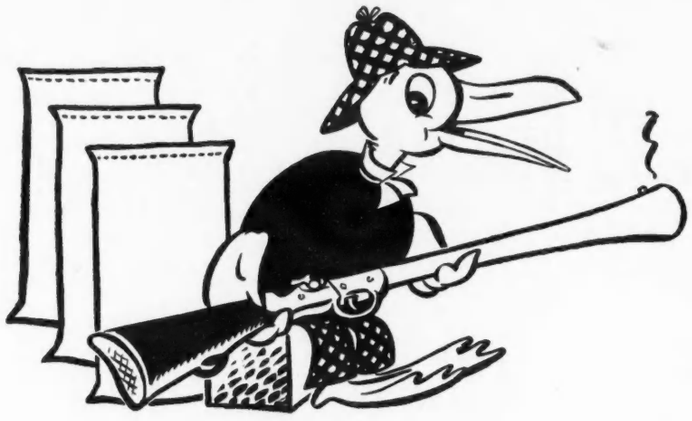
Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .62 - .63
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 - .56
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
kgs. ....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .09½- —
kgs. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .06¼- —
kgs .....lb. .09¾- —
2, l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08½- —
bbls. .....lb. .09¾- —
kgs. .....lb. .10½- —
Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa. and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. Phillipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l. incl., dlvd. storedoor.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls., lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms .....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags, f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —

OIL TIO OIL TIO OIL TIO

Magnesite, dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash., ton 22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls. lb. No stocks
blue, bls. lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls. lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .23 - .26
Manganese acetate, dms. lb. .25½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs. lb. .12 - .13½
Borate, tech., bbls. lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls. lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls. lb. .15 - .18
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works, ton 74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works, ton 77.00 - —
smaller lots, works, ton 82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works, ton 74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works, ton 77.00 - —
smaller lots, works, ton 82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton 71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works, ton 74.75 - —
smaller lots, works, ton 79.75 - —
85-90%, paper bgs., c.l., works, ton 70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works, ton 73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, 2 bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots, lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs. lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs. lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms. lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms. lb. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls. lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms lb. .14½ - .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms., lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works., lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs. lb .04 - .05
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East, ton 59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati, ton 68.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., lb. .05 - .05¼
Tallate, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms., lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark, E. Afr., if and when available, bgs., based on freight $18, insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers' acct. ton 70.00 - —
Manna flake, cs. lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[5] com'l grade, bbls., works, lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works, lb. .85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Mid-west shipping points, ton 14.50 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago, ton 17.50 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls. lb. .32 - .35
California, French type, bls., f.o.b. Pacific Coast, lb. .86 - .87
Chilean, bls. lb. .35 - .36
Portuguese, wrld, bls. lb. .30 - .31
Matico leaves, bls. lb. .22 - .29
Menthol,[1] natural, Brazilian, cs., 500 lbs., lb. 16.50 - —
smaller lots, lb. 16.75 -16.90
synthetic, USP, cs. lb. 13.00 - —
technical lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins, lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs, lb. .70 - .75
30%, pails lb. 1.19 - 1.21
50%, pails lb. 1.54 - 1.56
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] dms. lb. 2.15 - 2.17
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd. lb. 3.34 - —
Iodide,[2] red, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 3.90 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs. lb. 4.00 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, NF VI, fib. dms. lb. 2.34 - 2.36
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns. lb. 1.49 - 1.54
dms. lb. 1.42 - 1.44
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
tanks lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in., pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg. 15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs. lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,9] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R., gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.
synthetic,[3,4] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld. gal. .38 - —
4, frt. alld. gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld. gal. .43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .51½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld. gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld. gal. .29 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in Zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered Zone 4 price or at the Zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Methyl abietate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0722- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd. lb. .0847- —
single dms., dlvd. lb. .0947- —
smaller cont., dlvd. lb. .1447- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .1122- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd. lb. .1247- —
single dms., dlvd. lb. .1347- —
smaller cont., dlvd. lb. .1847- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss. lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss. lb. .08½- .10½
Methyl acetate, tech., tanks, E. of Miss. lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. gal. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt alld. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .60 - —
Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by Group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis gal. .64½- —
Natural methyl acetone quoted drums, extra by Group B, sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1., gal. .51 - —
Zone 2. gal. .52 - —
Zone 3. gal. .53½- —
Zone 4 gal. .54½- —
Methyl acetone, synth., l.c.l., Zone 1. gal. .54½- —
Zone 2. gal. .57 - —
Zone 3. gal. .58 - —
Zone 4. gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1. gal. .43 - —
Zone 2. gal. .44½- —
Zone 3. gal. .45½- —
Zone 4. gal. .45½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo. N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn. R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal. N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah Wash.
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots. lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots. lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate,[6] ctns. lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns. lb. .75 - .80
cyls. lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders. lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl. lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers. lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers. lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers. lb. .35 - —
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms. lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms. lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs. lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works. lb. .25 - .26
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works. lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works. lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works. lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works. lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works. lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., 5 lbs. lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks. lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works. lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[8] dms., E. of Rocky Mts. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works. lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[8] dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
Metronite pigment (see Synthetic Resins and Other Branded Paint Materials list.)

ON CONSTANT GUARD

Against the enemies ...of your products



Will absorbed moisture—or evaporation—damage your packaged products? Is there possibility of your products absorbing foreign odors while in storage or in transit? Or of losing their natural, desirable aroma? Is sifting a problem? Or vermin? Or contamination?

If the answer is "yes" to any of these questions, and if your products are in powdered, granular, crystal or lump form, then Bemis Waterproof Bags are just what the doctor ordered. They give full protection against all these enemies of your products.

How will you know what particular type of bag your products require?

That's one of the tasks of the Bemis Shipping Research Laboratory. With specially designed equipment, chemists and research specialists determine what bag materials and constructions should go into each job.

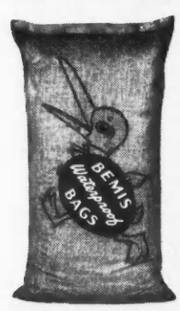
Almost as important as top protection for your products are the major money savings you enjoy. Bemis Waterproof Bags cost less than other containers giving comparable protection. Further, they save storage space on both empty and filled bags—they speed up filling, closing and handling time—they save on shipping costs—and frequently reduce damage claims.

Send the coupon today for the interesting booklet—"A Guide to More Efficient Shipping." Then, if you wish, one of our representatives will call on you to discuss your packaging requirements. No obligation, of course.

1. An inside layer of flexible creped kraft paper impregnated with...
2. a layer of waterproof adhesive that also seals the interstices in the...
3. outside layer of tough, closely woven fabric and cements both layers together.

The outer fabric may be either cotton or burlap. The kind of bonding adhesive depends upon the commodity to be packed. One or more linings of paper and adhesive may be incorporated depending upon the protection needed. Bag seams may be cemented or sewn.

THEY'RE TAILOR-MADE TO YOUR JOB



WATERPROOF DEPARTMENT

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

ST. LOUIS · BROOKLYN

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO., 408-A Pine St., St. Louis 2, Mo.; 5122 Second Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Please send your special booklet, "A Guide to More Efficient Shipping," and details about use of Bemis Waterproof Bags for _____ (PRODUCT)

Firm Name _____

Street Address _____

City _____ *State* _____

Mark for the attention of _____

Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet-grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
paper bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
wallpaper, bgs, c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in car-load lots is frt. alld. E.; less car-load lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder,[6] skimmed,[1] roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A, lb. .14½- —
Zone B.....lb. .14¾- —

Milk powder Zones are:—Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn. Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H. N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

Milk powder, whole, roller, bbls., lb. .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits)

Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.29.00 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.34.60 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area No. 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).

Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00

Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —

Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —

Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —

Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —

Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .05 - —

Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dms, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., 88% basis .....lb. .23¼- —

Monoethylamine basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —

Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —

Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00

Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —

Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).

Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.. .....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5 oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —

Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —

Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13

Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambretta, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.70

Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30

Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .17½- .18
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
yellow, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12

Myrobalans,[6] J1, whole, bgs., frt. guar., insurance, $1. Any difference for buyers' account, tonf.65.00 - —
crushed, same basis.....ton.75.00 - —
J2, whole, bgs., same basis... ton.55.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).

Naphthalene,[2,6] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis...lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —

Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10

Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N.Y..ton.15.50 - —

Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.

Nerolin, crystl., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00

Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).

Nickel,[6,5] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] obls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6,5] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6,5] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½

Nicotine,[2] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —

Nicotinamide,[6] dms.....kilo.13.25 -13.55
Nikethamide, bots., cbys...lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
5-7, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-7, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol A used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .25 - —

Nitrogen,[6] solut., tanks, ton N.108.21 - —

Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va.

Nitrogenous process tankage,[1] bulk, works.....unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton.2.60 + .40- 3.00 + .40

Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bols.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane 1, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —

Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
Chinese ....lb. .39 - .40

Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 95's bgs.....lb. .55 - .56
110's, bgs.....lb. .51 - .52
grinding, bgs. .....lb. .45 - .46
West Indian, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .34½- .34½

Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks

Ocher (see Yellow).

Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15¼- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —

Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —

Oil, almond, bitter, artl. (see Benzaldehyde).
bitter, F.P.A.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
natural, USP, bots.....lb. Nominal
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Angelica root, bots.....lb.140.00-150.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks

Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. No stocks
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,6] tanks.....lb. .110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 Nom.
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 Nom.
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Mexican (see lignaloe wood)
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.65 - 2.25
redistilled, USP X, cns....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Calamus, cns. .....lb.22.50 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrasy, cns..lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.11.25 -12.50
rectified, cns.....lb.12.75 -15.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.22.00 -24.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.19.00 -21.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.12.00 Nom.
Castor,[1] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls.,c.l.lb. .14 - —
cns. .....lb. .15⅝- .17⅝
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13⅜- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l...lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .1690- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1730- —
tanks .....lb. .1650- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .13⅜- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¾- —
tanks .....lb. .12⅝- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
Cedarleaf,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 2.95

The Orange Oil With Freshest Flavor And Truest Aroma!

Orange Oil is *our* business, and EXCHANGE Brand is your assurance of matchless *flavor*, *freshness*, and *uniformity* — your benefit of over 20 years of our experience in satisfying the requirements of American users.

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Producing Plant:
Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, California

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Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Oil, cedarwood, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Celery, bots.....lb.19.50 -22.00
Chaulmooga, USP, cns.....lb. .70 - .75
Chinawood, (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.36.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Java, cns.....lb. No stocks
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Coconut,[1,8] Manila, crude, bulk, c.l.f., N. Y..lb. .0835- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0985- .0985
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms..gal. .88 - .9—
tankcar.....gal. .83 - .85
Codliver,[8] med., USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Coriander, bots.....lb.23.50 -35.00
Corn,[1,8] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks.....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .06½- —
Cottonseed,[1,8] cooking, l.c.l., ret., dms..lb. .16¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tankcar, dlvd. E..lb. .07¾- —
raw, 50%, tankcar, dlvd. E., lb. .03¾- —
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms.....lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. No prices.
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb.10.00 Nom.
weed, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.20 Nom.
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,8] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram..... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units. .001 -
200,000 or more A units..... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb.13.00 -15.75
Bourbon, cns.....lb.14.00 -16.50
Russian, cns.....lb.15.50 - —
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 -22.50
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Juniper berry, cns.....lb.15.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Lard,[8] common, 1 bbl.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
Winter, strained, bbls...lb. .18 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
ined, bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 8.00 - —
Lavender flower, French, cns., lb. 8.50 -16.00
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns...lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Terpeneless.....lb.25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. No stocks.
wood, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns...lb.11.00 -12.50
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1510- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1550- .1610
tankcar.....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon.....lb. .1470- —
grinding, dlvd. Zone 1, tankcar..lb. .1450- .1550
varnish, dlvd. Zone 1, tankcar, lb. .1490- .1550
polymerized, dlvd. Zone 1, tankcar..lb. .1850- .2050
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw, tankcar, Zone 3.....lb. .127 - —
Linseed replacem't, dms. ret.lb. .131 - .137
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex-tax, California, neut'als, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¾-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .25 - —
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pocr, tanks..gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd. tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .29 - .31
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .31 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,8] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0825- .0890
light-pressed, ret. dms....lb. .1260- —
tanks.....lb. .1180- —
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms....lb. .1360- —
kettle-boiled, ret. dms....lb. .1460- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Mustard seed,[8] exp., dms....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot, 15°, c.l., bbls....gal. 1.90 - —
20°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, bbls.....lb. .18¼ Nom
Neroli, bots.....lb.220.00 -275.00
Haitian, dms.....lb.240.00 -
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Oiticica,[1] liquid, dms.....lb. .20½- .21
tanks.....lb. No stocks
Oleo,[8] 1, bbls.....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks.
edible,[1] Calif., ½%-3% f.f.a., dms..gal. 4.30 - 4.80
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks.
foots, dms.....lb. No stocks.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices.
l.c.l.....lb. No prices.
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices.
l.c.l.....lb. No prices.
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices.
l.c.l.....lb. No prices.
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.00 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. No stocks.
West Indian, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb.97.00 -100.00

Oil, origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,8] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, same basis..lb. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind.refy..gal. .12 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- —
10/25 pour, same basis.gal. .08¼- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, cns.....lb.20.00 Nom.
Peanut,[1,8] crude, tanks, mill. lb. .13 - —
bichd., deod., tankcar.....lb. .1501- —
hydrog., tanks.....lb. .1575- .1578
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .04 - —
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. 4.10 - 4.25
import, cns.....lb. No prices
Peppermint, natural, dms....lb. 7.50 - —
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 8.05 - —
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 6.90 - 7.00
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Pine,[1,8] ret., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .63 - .63¼
l.c.l., ret., dms., dlvd. E. gal. .73 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Putty,[8] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts.....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind..gal. .34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .27 - —

Oil, putty, tanks, same basis.gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —

• Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,8] denat., bulk, c.l.f. N. Y..lb. .1150- —
Red,[8] dist. dms., dlvd.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
double dist., ret. dms.....lb. .15¼- .16¼
Saponified, same prices.
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.30.00 -40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms., lb. 1.70 - 2.10
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 8.25 Nom.
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns., case lots..lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,8] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0890- —
light-pressed, ret. dms.....lb. .123 - .13
tanks.....lb. .1225- —
ref'd alkali, ret. dms.....lb. .138 - .14
kettle-boiled, ret. dms.....lb. .1480- .1500
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Sesame,[1,8] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,8] crude, tanks, Decatur..lb. .1175- —
deod., Winter, tankcar.....lb. .1393- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1500- .1540
clarif., dms.....lb. .1296- .1338
tanks.....lb. .1256- —

Oil, soybean, foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dvld. E..lb. .06½- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1386- .1400
tanks.....lb. .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm,[8] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Sunflower semi-ref.,[8] tanks..lb. .1430- —
refined, tanks.....lb. .1468- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.58.65 -63.65
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[8] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
tanks.....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. No stocks
Tar,[1] pine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1,8] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks.....lb. .38½- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb.50.00 Nom.
Whale,[8] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .42 - .45
65/75 vis., c.l.....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .42 - .45

CYCLAMAL

The Accepted Basis For Floral Perfumes

(Lily of the Valley, Lilac, etc.)

A single chemical having properties most desired by perfumers.

Great Strength

(5 times stronger than Hydroxy Citronellal with which it blends well.) Result: Economy.

PERSISTENT IN ODOR • • • • FREEDOM FROM DISCOLORATION
FREEDOM FROM IRRITATION • • • CYCLAMAL IS OF 100% PURITY

Manufactured in the U. S. A.

VERATRALDEHYDE

For That New Note You Have Been Looking For

A lasting sweet note of great value in Perfume Compounds of many types. Veratraldehyde is particularly interesting as a base for Opoponax, Heliotrope and Violet Odors.

INDOL

U. S. A. MANUFACTURED AND READILY AVAILABLE

Its great power makes it extremely economical to use, not only in the manufacture of Jasmin Odors but in many other Floral Compositions as well.

For the sake of economy, dependability and the fine results to be obtained with Indol, send for a sample and suggestions as to its use.

Requests for samples on your firm's letterhead will be promptly answered.

Aromatics Division

GENERAL DRUG COMPANY

644 Pacific St., Brooklyn 17, N. Y.

9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, white mineral, USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dm. charges not included, c.l..gal. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .45 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50½- .53⅛
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .55 - .58
145/155 bis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60½- .63⅞
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l.....gal. .65 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .72 - .75
San Francisco, 55, 70 and 85 vis., ret. iron dms., 65 dms..gal. .40 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .42 - .45
100 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .49½- —
64-1 dms.....gal. .51½- .54⅛
145 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .57 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .59 - .62
180 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .60½- —
64-1 dms.....gal. .62½- .65⅛
340 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .72 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .74 - .77
Wintergreen, nat., North. cns. lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South. cns. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. No prices.
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb. No stocks
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.....lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 -
Olivine, lumps, same basis...ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots..lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots .....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, dinitroaniilin toner,[1]..lb. 1.05 - —
Lake, Persian,[1], bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
divd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12½- —
other points .....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc. .....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. .12½- —
Molybdate,[1,6] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroaniiin toner,[1] kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
bbls. .....lb. .80 - 1.05
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs., lb. .11 - .11½
sweet, bls.....lb. No stocks
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs..lb. .10 - .10½
flat leaf, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .85 - .90
Portuguese, bls. .....lb. .45 - .46
Verona, bls. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. .....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroaniiin, dms. .....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
29.0°C, Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniiin, dms. .....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. .....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms. .....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls....lb. .23 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Papaverine natural, synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.25
sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Chilean, good, bgs...lb. .26 - .27
Portuguese, choice, bgs.....lb. .38½- .39
extra fancy, bgs.....lb. .37¾- .38¼
good, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Spanish, fancy, bgs.....lb. .43 - .44
good, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
fair, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Para-anisidin, dms., works....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks..lb. .32 - —
Paracresol,[6] bbls., wks.....lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
120-122 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0520- —
122-124 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0520- —
125-127 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0560- —
127-129 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0585- —
128-130 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0585- —
130-133 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0615- —
132-134 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0640- —
135-137 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0715- —
140-142 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0810- —
146-148 ASTM, same basis, lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.
Paraformaldehyde,[2,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., works.....lb. .24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal.dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroaniiin, kgs., works...lb. .43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works..lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs..lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .25
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - .26
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. No prices
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Pectin, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Penicillin,[6] hospitals, institutions, ampules per 100,000 units. 3.20 - 4.50
for gov. purchases, ampules, per 100,000 units. 1.90 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., divd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .33 - —
Tetra-acetate, bbls., divd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gal.....gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs...lb. .0665 Bid
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .0705 Bid
24 bgs.....lb. .0723- .0740
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs..lb. .28 - .28½
sports, bgs.....lb. .50 - .52
Congo, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Louisiana, sports, bgs....lb. .50 - .52
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
Niger, fair, bgs.....lb. .18½- .19
birdseye, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Unganda, washed, bgs...lb. .21 - .21½
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs.....lb. .1295 Nom.
Peppermint, USP, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
import, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .0782- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l..lb. .021 - —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, fiber dms., c.l..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
cream, c.l., fib. dms.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
yellow, soft, fib. dms., c.l..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
white, lily, fib. dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
snow, c.l., fib. dms.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
soft, c.l., fib. dms.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades..bbl. .93 - 1.01
Illinois .....bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County..bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas .....bbl. .86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas .....bbl. .85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania .....bbl. 1.31 - 3.00
Texas, Gulf Coast.....bbl. 1.06 - 1.30
North, North-Central.....bbl. 1.01 - 1.25
West .....bbl. .70 - 1.12
Panhandle .....bbl. 1.10 - 1.22
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.69 - 1.77
Wyoming .....bbl. 1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —

IMAGINE delivering .50 caliber machine gun cartridges to a battery of 105 mm. cannon! Somebody would catch the devil—and it wouldn't be the enemy!

YOU'VE got to have *dependable uniformity* in solvents too. Any variation in the type of solvent you are using for a given job can easily throw your entire production out of line.

That's one of the reasons for specifying SKELLYSOLVE. A given type of SKELLYSOLVE ordered tomorrow will be identical with the same type bought yesterday. You can depend on that. In refining SKELLYSOLVE, we depend on accurate, scientific, instrumented quality control that leaves nothing to guess and hurdles the element of human error.

SKELLYSOLVE
in the* OIL, PAINT *and
DRUG FIELD

The Skellysolve line includes naphthas specially fractionated for all laboratory and industrial uses. We furnish a full line of V. M. & P. naphthas, mineral spirits, and lacquer diluents, as well as many other special hydrocarbons. Our technical staff has aided many manufacturers in developing formulas for new or improved products which have proved to be of great value. Write or wire for full information today.

SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL CO.
SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—
Arkansas, No. 1.....gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.....gal. .03½- —
California, heavy....bbl. 1.10 - —
light .....bbl. 1.20 - —
diesel .....gal. .04 - —
stove dist.....gal. .05 - —
Group 3, No. 3.....gal. .08½- —
Group 3, No. 5.....bbl. .85 - —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6.....bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2.....gal. .03¾- —
No. 6.....bbl. .90 - —
14-16 .....bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1..gal. .07 - .07⅝
No. 2.....gal. .07 - .0805
No. 3.....gal. .06⅞- .07⅝
30-40 gravity.....gal. .07 - .07⅝
bunker C, Baltimore, Md..bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Charleston, Mass.....bbl. 1.60 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.60 - —
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 1.65 - 2.07
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 1.80 - —
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Wilmington, N. C.....bbl. 1.65 - —

Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles, gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11½- —
gal. .07⅝- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, toluol type, tanks..gal. .07⅝- .07⅛
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks, gal. .10½- —
198-200 b.r., tanks..gal. .10¾- —
246-397 b.r., tanks..gal. .10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks..gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks..gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Baltimore.....gal. .12 - .13
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1630- —
Buffalo .....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Hartford .....gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.)....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .129 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal .13 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
tankwagons, Newark....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .13 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J..gal. .21½- —
No. 2, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
No. 8, tanks, same basis, gal. .228 - —
No. 30, tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
Calif., 54-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal)... .gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .25½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- .07⅛
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07¼- .07½
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent.
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[3,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis...lb. .09¾- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¼- .10¾
tanks, same basis.. .....lb. .08¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .92
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs...lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87

Phenothiazin, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. shipt..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.45 - 3.00
100% solut.. bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 7.90
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works....lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb. 13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb. 12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,2] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l. long ton. 2.20 - —
70-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 2.60 - —
72%-70% b.p.l. M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 3.20 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 4.20 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.20 - —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
30%, P_2O_5 minimum, short ton. 2.90 - —
31%, P_2O_5 minimum.. short ton. 3.10 - —
70%, basis 32%, P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.45 - —

Phosphate rock, Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70%-68% b.p.l., 5% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.50 - —
refinery ground, same basis, long ton. 4.65 - —
30%, P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.85 - —
31%, P_2O_5, same basis. .. short ton. 4.95 - —
32%, P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.20 - —
33%, P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.70 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphorus,[6] red amorphous, cs., lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
Yellow, dms.....lb. .25 - —
cs. .....lb. .29 - .36
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09¼
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).

Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb. 16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Canadian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Potash abietate.....lb. .06 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms....lb. .28 - .50
cns. .....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .27 - .31
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .23 - .32
Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —

POROCEL says STOP!

to organic sulphur in the *FLOW STREAM*

POROCEL activated bauxite makes catalytic desulphurization a simple, efficient and economical process. You will be interested in this hard granular material that is not easily damaged or deteriorated in use.

Desulphurization with POROCEL takes place at moderate temperatures and low pressure. The feed is vaporized and the vapors passed through the POROCEL bed. In contact with POROCEL, the organic sulphur compounds are decomposed and the sulphur converted to hydrogen sulphide, which is removed by conventional means to complete the process.

POROCEL is used for the catalytic desulphurization of various hydrocarbons, liquids and gases — such as liquefied petroleum gases, casing head, natural, straight-run, cracked and polymer gasolines, and specification naphthas.

POROCEL is also used to produce elemental sulphur from hydrogen sulphide and sulphur dioxide.

In our specialized catalytic laboratory we have studied the use of this versatile catalyst for the decomposition of alkyl sulphides and disulphides, mercaptans and other organic sulphur compounds. This background, together with field service experience, is available without obligation.

POROCEL CORPORATION • BAUXITE ADSORBENTS AND CATALYSTS

260 SOUTH BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA 1, PA.

Potash carbonate, USP, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .2-
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
45% basis, dms.....lb. .08¼- .08¼
tanks .....lb. .02⅞- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02⅝- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. 06½- .06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate,[6] cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .33½- .38¼
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide,[6] dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms..lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M..... unit-ton. .20 - —
Potash, manure salt, dom., 22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis..... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports, unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to March 31 1945, 12%.
granular, 50-52% K_2O..... unit-ton. .53½- —
Russian,[6] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53¼- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
tech., fine gran., bbls., dms., lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms..lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton.290.00 - —
l.c.l .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution 20° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls...lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —
Potash sulphocyanide, NF, dms., lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.96
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .40 Nom.
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Procaine hydrochleride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[6] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03⅜- —
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾ —
smaller lots.....lb. .03⅝- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03⅝- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03⅞- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .38 - .40
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1,6] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, bbls., works.....lb. 9.25 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 7.15 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal.10.65 - —
flowers, coarse-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .31½- —
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2° ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45½- .46
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports. long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyronate, dms., works.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton.13.00 - —
No. 5, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, c.s., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
dense, white, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottles, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works...lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works...lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .10 - .15
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance, $3.75 per ton..lb. .04⅞- .05⅛
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05⅝- .05⅝
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04125- .0550
tanks, works.....lb. .03625- .0450
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .0825- .0950
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1], flasks (76 lbs. net)..flask.105.00 -110.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.08 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphite, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .69 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. .99 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge involved.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*

Surcharge: See note under Quinine.

Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Red, alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .80 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works.. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lb. lots, works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
Indian, 80-85%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09¾- —
Imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Red, iron oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .06½- .096
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol - rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works...lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para[3] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 - —
lake, alizarin, kgs., works, lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Red precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls. lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bxs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .85 - 2.50
powd., bbls.....lb. .95 - 2.60
Riboflavin, bots., 100 grams..kilo.230.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
Rochelle salt, powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .09 - .09½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Rosin, gum:—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.42 - —
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.53 - —
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.22 - —
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.15 - —
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.19 - —
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.19 - —
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.18 - —
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.19 - —
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.19 - —
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.27 - —
W.G., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.52 - —
W.W., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.83 - —
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.83 - —
Wood, F.F., dms., c.l...100 lbs. 3.78 - 3.98
Rotenone,[1,6] CP, bbls., works, lb.10.90 -
extract, liq., dms., works..... per unit. 1.05 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .75 - .80

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers,' primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Spanish, tins.....lb.45.00 Nom
Safrol cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Sage,[1] Calif., French type, bls., f.o.b. Pacific Coast..lb. .82 - .85
leucophylla, July-Aug., bgs., Pacific Coast..lb. .55 - .56
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .20 - .20½
fair, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .20 - .20½
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05⅝
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.200.00 -210.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls.....lb. .19½- .20
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .38 - .40
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Savory, Spanish, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .20 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, lbs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05

Drymet Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Anhydrous Sodium Metasilicate. Cowles DRYMET is the most highly concentrated, most economical form of sodium metasilicate available. DRYMET contains no water. Yields nearly twice the chemical strength of hydrated sodium metasilicate at a substantial saving. Completely soluble, non-caking, easy to handle.

Crystamet Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Pentahydrate Sodium Metasilicate Cowles CRYSTAMET is an exceptionally pure, perfectly white granular sodium metasilicate with the normal 42% water of crystallization. Excellent solubility, uniformity, chemical stability.

Make Cowles Your Source of SILICATE!

Dryorth Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Technically Anhydrous Sodium Orthosilicate. Cowles DRYORTH is a high pH detergent silicate with valuable peptizing, emulsifying, dirt-suspending power. Recommended for heavy duty detergency requiring high Na_2O value.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

7016 Euclid Avenue **THE COWLES DETERGENT CO.** Cleveland 3, Ohio

Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½ - .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs. lb. No stocks
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[1] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs....lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3), kgs., 3c. more.

D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
TN, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh bgs., c.l., Ill., works. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.16.00 - —

Silicon tetrachloride, tech., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —

Silver bullion.....oz. .44⅞- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign...oz. .44⅞- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32⅝- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .06 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¾
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18

Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
NF, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., drms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimonate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .10

Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chl.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Soda benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l.. works.....200 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., wks...100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.85 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber dms., works, 100 lbs. lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works. lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal)

Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works.. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash. Chloride (see Salt).

Chlorate,[6] cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[2,5] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08⅞- .09⅛
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .23½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhyd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12¼- —

Soda fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¾-
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.54
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —

Water Needs Alkalies
CAUSTIC SODA
SODA ASH
CHLORINE
Water is vital to life . . . its coolness refreshes and relieves thirst . . . its purity aids health . . . and its myriad benefits serve the community and industry. Aiding water in its many activities are Solvay Alkalies and related products . . . for in war as in peace alkalies are indispensable.
SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company

Soda nitrate, refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
West Coast ports.100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
lb. .19 - —
Pantothenate, dext., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l.. works.....lb. .15¼- —
Peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.35
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.95 - 3.45
USP XII, gran., bbls., dms., works..lb. 10 - —
dried, bbls., dms., works. lb. .16 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic,[6] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾- .10¼
spot .....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., contract, works.....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.12.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride,[6] bbls., c.l., works. lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .12
Stannate, dms., works, anhd. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .07 - .10
Sulphathiazole, m o n o hydrate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, bgs., c.l., works....lb. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha,[6] dms., wks.gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .19 - —
100-40,000 lbs., works...lb. .19¼- .19½
less than 100 lbs., works. lb. .23 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 1.80 - 1.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .35 - .37
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01¼- —
pwd., super, brs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine, bls.....lb. No prices
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .15 - .16
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs.100 lbs. 4.08 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
Starch, corn, powd., bgs..100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l..... ....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Starch, rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Stonecrop, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .37¼- —
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -37.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs. lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Ouabain, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 oz..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .58 - —
powd., c.s., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
flb. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contracts..long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs. lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l. works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
USP, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
rock, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, commi. cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04* - .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., works, lb. .18 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% e.p.a., b u l k, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .51 - .54
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .84
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88¼c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton.
Superphosphate,[1] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c., per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

T

Talc, dom., aluminum-flake type, grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l.,works.ton.17.50 -43.00
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .06¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,6] Brazil, bgs...lb. .06½- .07¼
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Tar acid oil,[2,6] 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .28½- .29¾
25%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .30 - .31½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .32 - .33½
Pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd. East..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., works.....(gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. East.....gal. .27 - —
Tara, powd.....ton.125.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48¼- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .52¾- .54
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. l.c.l. .....lb. .75 - .80
USP, cryst., bbls., dms..lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .35 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.lb. .08 - .08¼
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F., VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrailin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.180.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French type, lbs., f.o.b. Pacific Coast..lb. .86 - .87
Spanish, bls.....lb. .18½- .19
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.88 - 4.19
dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals,[6] bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide,[6] bbls.....lb. .55 - —
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,6] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots dlvd.....lb. .17 - .17¼
plain,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls.¼c higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .82
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo.gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return, works..gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo.gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .32 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[6] d m s, c.l., works, Zone 1, frt. alld...lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichlorcethylene l.c.l. prices, ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., dms..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40¼- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] d m s, c. l. frt. alld. in E..lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[3] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs...lb. .12 - .12½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms.....gal. .87 - .87½
sulphate-wood, dms., c.l....gal. .65 - .75
tanks .....gal. .57 - .67
wood, d.d., dms., East....gal. .65 - .70
tanks .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist.,[1] ret. dms....gal. .80 - .83
tanks .....gal. .74 - .75

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import. pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports, ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —
Fixed ammonia content, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va., NH_3 ton.112.80- —
usual Atla. and Gulf ports, NH_3 ton.116.80- —
C and D prices are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .28

V

Valerian root, NF, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 7.50 - 8.00
whole, tins.....lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .28
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., works...lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c., less 20% and 20% bot..lb. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis...bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis....bot. .65 - —
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works..lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), mil. units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .55
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11.70, insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers' account..ton.50.00 - —
Wattlebark, So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11.70, insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers' account.. per ton.50.00 -55.00
extract liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05 - .06
tanks .....lb. .0450- .05
solid, So. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock..lb. .0335- .0360
E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, lb. .05225- .05475
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16¼- .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton, ctns., ton.....lb. .60 - —
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .58½- .60½
yellow, crude, African, bgs., ton..lb. .52½- —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton..lb. .37½- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton, lb. .44¾- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton. lb. .41¼- —
disc., bgs., tons.....lb. .53½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .55½- —
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .56½- .58¼
ctns., ton.....lb. .57½- —
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c. .35½- .44¼

Wax, candelilla, refined, bgs., ton..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.24.00 -28.00
Carnauba,[1] chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81¼
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
carnauba wax, powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .45½- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49½- .61¾
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
powdered ouricury prices same as candelilla.
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .15 - .16
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.98 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l., ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works, ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .70 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .23
Levant .....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 Nom.

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[6] (xylene), indus. dms. return., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return, works....gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., return, works..gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
8°, dms, return, works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .42 - —
Xylol petroleum soivent, ref. dms., Nc. N. J.....gal. .26 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, imported, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chrome CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts. lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C. S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .08 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Lithopone, bbls., ton lots, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.85 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02¾
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa...lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc,[6] bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls..lb. .18 - .20
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

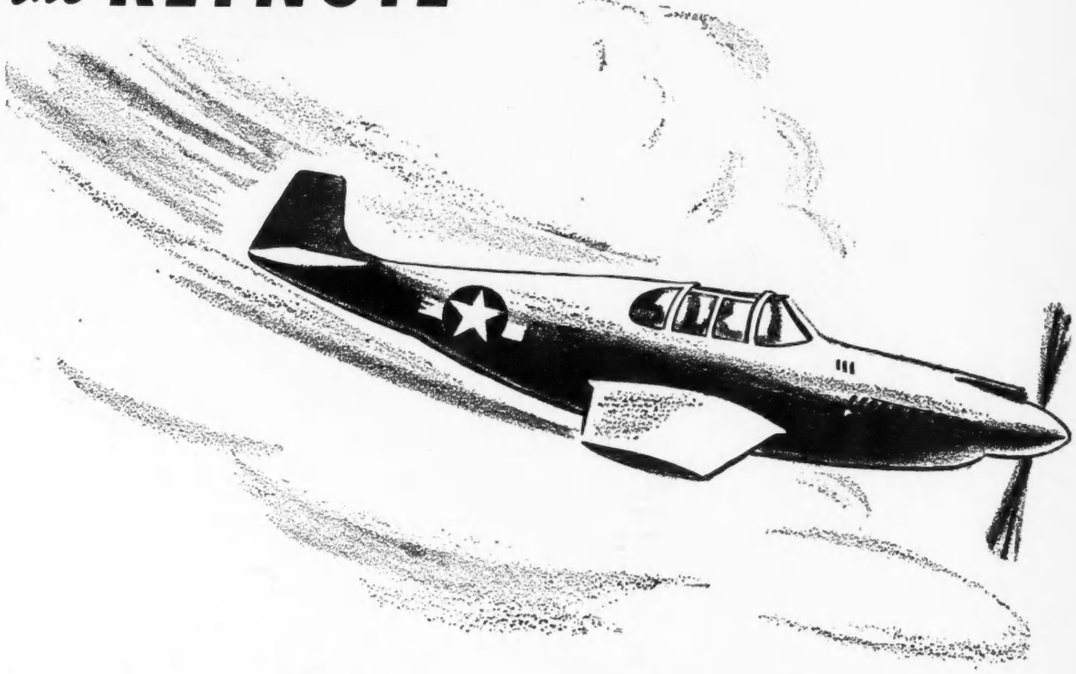
Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd..lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works tanks, works.....lb. .0315- — l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.54 - —
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Metal,[1,6] (quotations in Paint Market report).
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - .19¼
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- — l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., American process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- — l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07¼- — l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¾- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - — l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .07¼- — l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .09 - — l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. .08½- — l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- — l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¾- —
USP,[6] 50-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .10½- — l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zinc oxide in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., c.l., dlvd., and l.c.l. ex whse., ½c. higher.
Resinate, 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms. lb. .14½- —
fused, pale, bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
precipitated, dms., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
ton lots, frt. equald...lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald.lb. .31 - —
USP (same prices as tech.).
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08¼- — l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- — l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
Zinc sulphide, barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- — l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- — l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld..lb. .90 - 1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- — l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms., lb. .28 - .31
Tallate, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms.lb. .09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .06¾- —
dlvd. Pac. cst.....lb. .06½- —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works. lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works. lb. 1.80 - 2.00
ex whse., Pac. cst....lb. .07 - —

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for August 7.

with **SPEED**
the **KEYNOTE**



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Linoresinate Liquids
Linoleate Liquids
Lithos
Pastes

SOLID DRIERS
Uversol Solids
Linoresinate Solids
Linoleate Solids
Soyate Solids
Fused Resinates

POWDERED DRIERS
Precipitated Resinates
Drying Salts:
Cobalt
Lead
Manganese
Zinc

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Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

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Vol. 146 August 14, 1944 Number 7

War's Needs Still First

If the war efforts of the nation are to be viewed in the spirit essential to their optimum application, it must be accepted that the labor-control crder issued ten days ago by the Director of War Mobilization is based on convincing data with reference to the needs of the military forces for materiel. The business of today —and of a hundred tomorrows—is the winning of the war. And it is immeasurably better that there be always and everywhere more than enough of everything that the fighting war demands, than that any lapse or lag of endeavor, any desire to profit from ill-advised civilian clamor for goods, stay the march of United States fighters toward victory. Handicaps of transportation, which slowed up that march on the shores of Italy and of France, have been overcome. But, this profits nothing if there is not enough of what is needed to be taken to the front.

Doubts are all about with reference to the accuracy of the military's statements of battle needs. Two high officials of the War Production Board have proffered their resignations because they feel that the army and navy paint a too pessimistic picture of what industry must continue to do for them. Clashing head-on with declarations of top military leaders about needs for trucks and tanks and tires, come stories from the Normandy front that the supply of motorized vehicles is "ample for all needs." These originate with correspondents who cannot have the slightest conception of those needs and can measure the supply on only a narrow, inexpert view.

But, these stories, heavily headlined by deskmen who know still less than the correspondents of their accuracy, are fed to a public already all to eager to get to making and buying "things for ourselves." And yet, the editorial pages wail at the optimistic utterances of Churchill and the unpatriotic spirit of fomenters and perpetrators of "labor trouble." Congressmen wail, with an ear to the ground and an eye on November, that it is a "diabolical deed of demagogery" to order unfortunate, unemployed workers to take a job making munitions. Union leaders insist that their "featherbed" rules must not be disturbed by any "scare talk" of military leaders "bent only on making their own jobs easier."

Inaccuracy can be found on all sides of all stories of the fighting war's demand for supplies. Inaccuracy breeds inconsistency of attitude and insincerity of policy. The war must go on. To finish it in three months will require as big a use of shells and bombs as would be necessary for a year's fighting of a lesser tempo. The big point, the knowledge that must get into the thickest head, is that the three months' fighting, whatever its tempo in the use of munitions, will not demand the sacrifice of men which would attend a longer battling. And—the saving of just one life is reason enough why all doubts in the matter of war's materiel needs must be resolved in favor of those who are to use the supplies for which they ask. Civilian desires can and must wait until men do not have to die because of their preferment.

—O-P-D—

Reconversion and Politics

It is evident, and it is to be expected, that the congressional statutory statement of Federal policy and procedure in the enormous task of national transition from war to peace will be fearfully and wonderfully constructed. It probably will also be as inadequate and ambiguous and unintelligible as any enactment of recent years covering a Federal policy or the effectuating processes thereof. There will be too much politics in the reconversion act, not alone because the usually inexpertly selected and inadequately compensated makers of the nation's laws are primarily interested at this time in the outcome of the imminent general election, but also and fundamentally because statesmanship has become a lost art; whereas, it should have been developed into an exact science.

Judging from the news accounts of the matter, the major objective in the sensational squabble over the rival reconversion bills is the prevention of partisan schisms and anti-administration coalitions of "natural" enemies. The economics of the situation and of the purpose of legislating at all appears wholly to be lost to sight. The working of the resulting law, as usual, gets almost no attention, practicability being a characteristic of legislation about which legislators know little or nothing and care no more.

Opposition to a reconversion bill based solely on its being of an omnibus nature is not well taken. It is highly desirable that the national—Federal is the more appropriate term because there is little of the national about congressional functioning—statement of reconversion policy and of the effectuating procedure be all-embracing. War's needs in that direction have been scattered through too many laws and, consequently, too many agencies to get attention conducive to their satisfactory handling. Duplication and especially indefiniteness or ambiguity must be avoided at all cost; because the task of reconversion is going to be complicated by a great number of factors now unknown and largely unguessed.

The part that government is to play, must play, in the task of reconversion must be clearly defined by law, and it must provide no opportunity for buck-passing, back-patting, log-rolling, or vote-greasing. All of these are clearly to be expected with either of the bills now getting some measure of senatorial attention. The various aspects of government's task in furtherance of satisfactory national transition must be coordinated with an impartial regard for real values. They must be correlated in order that friction may be reduced to a minimum and progress kept as close as is humanly possible to a straight line. Politicians cannot achieve that desideratum.

Once again it must be urged that business recognize that the reconversion policy and procedure of government will be exactly what is to be expected if the job is left to politicians. The resulting national reconstructon agency will be no better than that earlier NRA, which, because of statutory ineptitude, muffed the biggest-ever opportunity for enlightened economic progress. So, the job must not be left to politicians. It is in largest part a job in practical economics, in other words, a business job, to be done by business—now.

—O-P-D—

Remobilization for Peace

"Demobilization for peace," said the Undersecretary of State recently, "is no easier than mobilization for war; it will require the patience and cooperation of all Americans."

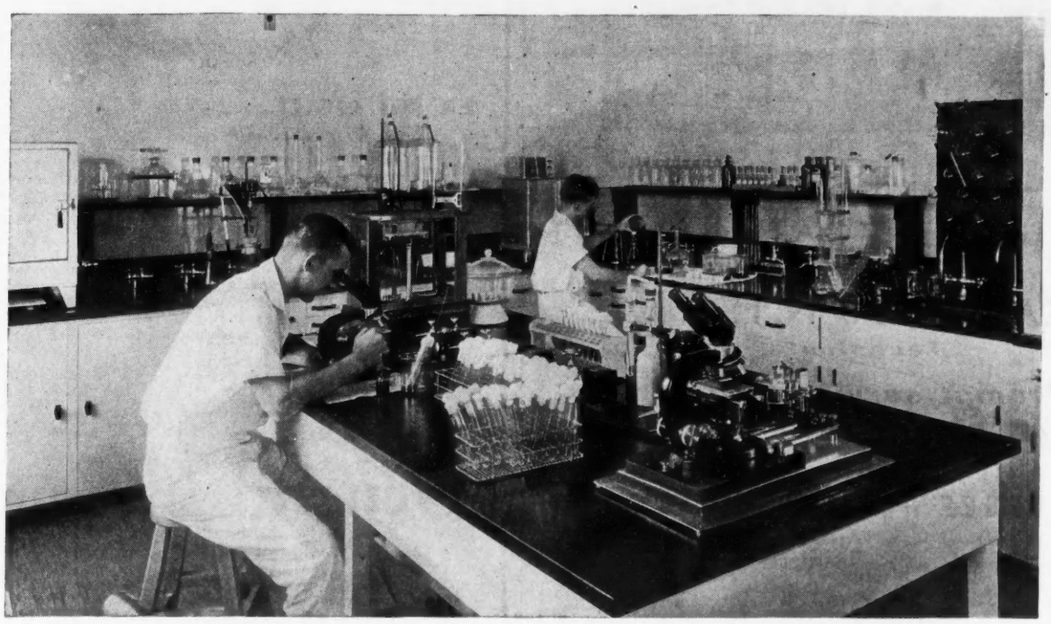
Mr. Stettinius was speaking for the hemisphere, as well as for this nation. His characterization of the job of getting into peacetime functioning is not an exaggeration. He could, however, have used a better word than "demobilization." Demobilization, like reconversion, is not what is necessary for the best return to peace; nor is it what is most desirable.

It will be better that the economic change be a conversion in keeping with the changing times, rather than a reconversion to what from tomorrow's viewpoint may be undesirable for a variety of reasons. It will be better that business do not demobilize. Remobilization, which will retain the advantages of the cooperation that has grown up under the needs of war, is much to be preferred to the scattering which demobilization easily could mean, and which, just as easily, could become demoralization.

It is at least as important that all in the United States cooperate in the mobilization or remobilization of themselves for the heavy and important tasks of peace, as it is that all the Americas work together for the maintenance and the enhancement of hemispherical understanding and solidarity. Everything worth while begins at home. All problems are reducible to denominators in terms of the individual. There can be no mass production without correlation of the many contributory operations. There can be no general economic progress if individual improvement lags. Mobilized action is essential to the advancement of the general welfare, because it is necessary in the coordination of purposes and the correlation of endeavors. It differs from mob action in those respects; and for the same reasons it is more effective than mere cooperation.

Business must not lose its still inadequate unity of aims and efforts. For the best service of the needs of peacetime, it must remobilize, not demobilize.

PENICILLIN PFIZER



With its background of years of research and manufacturing experience in the use of molds for the preparation of industrial products, CHAS. PFIZER & CO., Inc. was greatly interested in the announcement in some of the English journals, late in 1940, of the remarkable results obtained with PENICILLIN—produced by the growth of the mold Penicillium notatum—in the treatment of certain infections. It was evident that the PFIZER research staff was particularly fitted for the investigation of the possibility of developing methods of large-scale production of the drug and accordingly work on this problem was begun in the fall of 1941. The importance of this investigation was emphasized by the urgent request of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, shortly thereafter, that PFIZER cooperate in a program designed to make the drug available.

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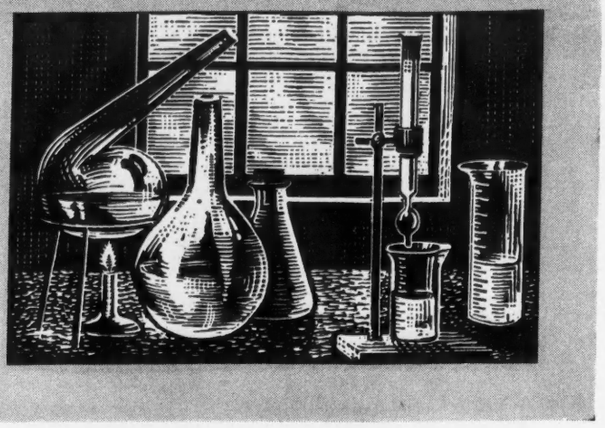

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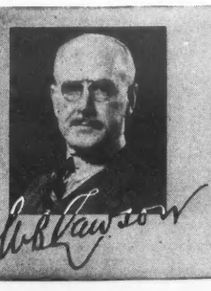

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Heavy Chemicals

While the buying movement was not spectacular in heavy chemicals, there was no apparent relaxation in the call for regular contract deliveries. Most of the major consumers are covered by contract specifications and those that are not have experienced difficulty in securing requirements. Resale lots reach the market occasionally at prices usually out of range of buyers' views. A reflection of the first hand supply situation could be found in short shipped orders in such important chemicals as soda caustic, potash caustic and carbonate, calcium chloride and oxalic acid.

Complete liquidation of the big reserve stockpile of calcium chloride has taken place with demand not satisfied. Oxalic acid was reported in shorter supply than at any time in recent years. Buying conditions in chlorine have tightened appreciably. Demand for the chlorates is said to be beyond the current extent of production and the outlook for sulphuric acid cannot be construed as favorable at this time. On the other hand, a well stabilized demand for sal ammoniac is being comfortably satisfied. There seemed to be enough soda nitrite to go round and sufficient ammonia carbonate available to meet all requirements. A much greater military demand is anticipated for naphthenic acid and ways and means to increase production are under way.

Producers of primary chromium chemicals have agreed to investigate production problems that might arise from the use of chromium ores, other than those imported from the Transvaal, in their individual plants and to submit a report to WPB. In an effort to combat production bottlenecks, the Chemicals Bureau has arranged for the installation of improved equipment in many plants. More efficient technique is expected to boost the output of primary chromium chemicals 10 percent in 1945.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 90.7 in the week ended July 29, according to the American Paper & Pulp Association. This compares with 92.7 in the previous week and 89.5 percent a year ago.

Acetic Anhydride.—Chemicals Bureau gives May production at 25,185,075 pounds against 24,471,598 pounds in April. Stocks at the end of May were 9,438,528 pounds compared with 9,263,196 pounds at the end of April.

Aluminum.—Activity in the aluminum industry showed very moderate overall change from April to May, according to information released by WPB. Virgin metal production dropped less than 2 percent to 152,900,000 pounds in May. Secondary production was 59,900,000 pounds, making a total of 212,800,000 pounds, compared with 216,500,000 pounds in April.

Ammonia Borate.—A lot, comprising 3,000 pounds, was taken from excess inventories and offered for sale by the Regional Redistribution Division of WPB, whose office is in the Empire State building, this city.

Ammoniac Sal.—Buying interest has continued to increase, with demand unusually heavy for use in the manufacture of batteries. Indications suggest a steady demand from this source for the duration of the war. The supply situation has continued favorable, with producers in position to make prompt shipments.

Calcium Chloride.—Speedy buying has put a crimp in the big reserve stockpile of this material. Leading producers admit that stocks have disappeared and the market at the close of the week was practically bare of supplies for immediate delivery. Unless demand relaxes, a distorted situation is likely in the not far distant future.

Chlorine.—Shipments either directly or indirectly for government use have pulled the strings around the supply situation and the week has occasioned definite evidence of a shortage. Well defined rumors were current that a lot of chlorine was being used in the manufacture of D. D. T., although the market felt the impact of a healthy demand from various other sources.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.0	169.0	169.0	170.0

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Short shipped orders were heard in some quarters.

Copper.—Production from domestic mines, including Alaska, was 83,850 short tons in June, according to the Bureau of Mines. This is a decrease of 3,934 tons or 4 percent from that of May. The average daily production in June was 2,795 tons compared with 2,832 tons in May. The general labor deficiency throughout the mines of the West was the most important factor for the various individual State decreases.

Ethylene Dichloride-Carbon Tetrachloride.—Sales of 2,825 pounds of this mixture were made last month to the War Food Administration at 0.0664c. per pound in iron drums, f.o.b. Midland, Mich.

Magnesite.—Supplies of calcined are beginning to come in from foreign supply sources. Recent arrivals included 2,400 bags.

Potash Caustic.—Miscellaneous inquiries have developed into more business than producers can comortably handle. The available supply has been pinched to the extent that short shipped orders have taken place. A similar condition was reported also in carbonate.

Soda Ash.—Demand held this market firm with no visible easement in buying conditions. Shipments while covering a varied field, were conspicuously heavy to the glass industry. Any slack that may have been left by the additional closing of domestic aluminum plants has been readily absorbed for glass manufacture. Canadian aluminum plants are still calling for ash shipments.

Soda Caustic.—Production continued under demand. The supply was tight enough to force short shipped orders in some instances. Demand was well distributed with the rayon mills and oil refineries well represented in the current movement. Small lot shipments against lend-lease were reported.

Soda Formate.—Well assorted inquiries from the leather and textile industries were reported in the market. The supply situation had a tendency to tighten under the influence of a curtailment in production.

Acids

Chromic.—Use of Turkish, Russian, Canadian and domestic Montana ores, if ample supplies of Transvaal ores are not imported from South Africa for the production of primary chromium chemicals, was discussed recently by production officials and WPB. Transvaal ores, now used exclusively for primary chromium chemical production, may not be available in adequate quantity during the coming months, because of lack of space on ships.

Lactic.—Production of the edible grade for May was placed at 368,974 pounds by the Chemicals Bureau. April production was 381,579 pounds. Stocks at the close of May were 371,275 pounds against 307,900 pounds at the end of April.

Naphthenic.—Because military requirements are expected to increase sharply in September, Chemicals Bureau has called members of its naphthenic acid and naphthenates industry advisory committee to Washington this week to discuss plans for increasing production. Present indications are that some new production will have to be brought in at once, Chemicals Bureau officials said, and some of the present uses may have to be eliminated. A lot of this acid has been used as driers for paints and coatings as well as for mildew proofing and as a fungicide.

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Oxalic.—Further shrinkage of available stocks has tightened up buying conditions so that scarcely any material could be found for prompt shipment. There has been a substantial increase in uses, classified as essential and production has been pushed incessantly to meet requirement. In some quarters output was reported sold over the last quarter while in others, carlot business could not be considered this side of October.

Insecticides

Most of the insecticides and fungicides for use on this season's crops have been shipped from producing plants. Agricultural requirements were met this year in full wherever consumers ordered in time and were willing to use the available substitutes for scarce materials. There is still time for cotton worms to create considerable damage but unless this occurs, the movement during the remainder of August and September will follow routine lines.

WPB has an official report from the insecticide industry which states that considerable quantities of insecticides are not being utilized because of a shortage of metal hand sprayers. Labor shortages rather than scarce materials are responsible for the curtailed production.

Chemicals Bureau stated that rotenone imports for 1945 are expected to be slightly in excess of those received for the preceding year.

To obtain additional pine oil for use as a disinfectant for schools and hospitals on allocation applications, the industry is advised to state the name of the institution and the quantities desired in each case. Where such information is given, WPB said pine oil will be allocated in each instance, over and above the established civilian quota, to such an extent as is permitted by available supplies.

Keeping apples hanging on the trees by preventing pre-harvest drop through use of hormone spray, or by actually supporting unsprayed fruits with adhesive tape to hold them on, results in increased size, added color, superior flavor and good keeping quality, compared with apples harvested eight days earlier. In an experiment by the Rhode Island agricultural experimental station at Kingston, several large McIntosh trees were sprayed with a pre-harvest fruit-drop inhibitor which contained naphthalene acetic acid as the active hormone ingredient. About 15 gallons of spray were applied to each tree. All fruits were harvested eight days after treatment and showed an increase in volume of 7.28 percent. The color surface gained 11 percent.

Paper Bag Handling

—Continued from page 5

recommended practice in the handling and storing of multiwall paper bags. These handling instructions provide a valuable guide for both shippers and consignees on the proper use of these containers.

Written in language easily understood by the average workman, the descriptive text is supplemented by fourteen illustrations, and deals with such specific operations as lifting, carrying, and loading of bags on trucks; spot repairs; use of overslip bags; exposure to elements; handling equipment (hand and platform trucks, skids, pallets, conveyor systems); unloading freight cars, autotrucks, and vessels; storage; stacking; and methods of opening bags.

Manual sheet B-1 is the thirty-first in a series of M.C.A. publications on standard and recommended practice. It was prepared with the cooperation of paper shipping sack manufacturers. Copies may be obtained from the association, 608 Woodward building, Washington 5, at 15 cents each, with a 10 percent discount on lots of ten or more.

Federal Gov't Compendium Sixty-Fourth Edition Issued

The sixty-fourth annual edition of the Official Compendium of the Federal Government, containing 996 tables of statistical data covering the most important phases of the social, economic, and industrial life of the nation, is being distributed by the Department of Commerce. Copies of this publication are available at the office of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., at $1.75 each.

Lime Data for 1943

Sales of "open-market" lime reported to the Bureau of Mines for 1943 totaled 6,596,615 tons, exceeding by 8 percent the previous high record set in the preceding year. Sales of agricultural, chemical, and refractory lime were larger than those in 1942; sales of building lime were substantially smaller.

Total demand for chemical lime, the Bureau of Mines reports, gained sharply in 1943 as a result of the completion and start of production in many new war plants with large requirements for lime. Consumption of chemical lime by the various industries continued to show diverse effects of the war, and, although the total increased in 1943, consumption in many of the chemical uses declined from 1942. However, most of the decreased requirements were in industries with relatively small consumption, whereas nearly all industries with large requirements, notably metallurgical, carbide, glass, insecticides, and water-purification, purchased more lime in 1943.

Sales of lime in 1943, according to the bureau's date, compared with 1942, with respect to the two major types and the chief uses, as follows:—

	Tons			
	Quicklime		Hydrated lime	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Agricultural	184,028	184,678	270,105	215,953
Building	129,139	175,043	428,819	522,084
Chemical and industrial	3,693,335	3,220,774	614,464	555,352
Dead-burned dolomite	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refractory	1,276,725	1,229,357	.....	.....

Sales in the chemical and industrial markets compared as follows:—

	Tons	
	1943	1942
Carbide and cyanamide	355,092	202,518
Glass	208,166	190,580
Insecticides and disinfectants	75,125	66,332
Metallurgical	1,900,468	1,576,597
Paper	543,335	606,440
Tanneries	69,222	78,746
Water purification	395,830	335,877
Others	760,561	719,036
Totals	4,307,799	3,776,126
Value	$29,832,380	$24,857,649

Paint Industry Drums

—Continued from page 5

natory against the users who, in 1943, cooperated whole-heartedly in the container-reuse program, and is producing a most difficult situation for some of these manufacturers. Using 1943 as the base period, he explained, means in many cases that the manufacturers get no quota at all, since they may not have used any new drums during that year. In other cases the new drum quotas are extremely limited. He said that the years 1940 and 1941 were selected as the base period in the appeal made to the board, because those years were best representative of the operations of the industry under war conditions. If the change in the base period is made, he added, all members of the industry would be treated on a fair and equitable basis.

Stewart, Brown & Associates, distribution consultants and marketing research, New York, has moved to 30 Rockefeller plaza.

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Industrial Reconversion

—Continued from page 3

laws, Mr. Biddle stated. He cautioned against the committees' going beyond the point of consultation or giving advice or assuming responsibilities that should be exercised only by public bodies.

Policy-Making Banned

Mr. Biddle said:—

Consultation, of course, does not involve the determination by the industry advisory committee itself of policies, the administration of programs, or the formulation of problems which should be the responsibility of the War Production Board. The carrying out of consultations should not be considered as implying that members of such committees are authorized to get together and reach an agreed position in anticipation of such consultations.

If the members of the committee should themselves privately agree on any plan or program or take part in any such private plan or program involving, directly or indirectly, the production or distribution of commodities, such a plan or program would be subject to the antitrust laws.

In his letter to the attorney-general on the WPB plans for reconversion, Mr. O'Brian said that several joint-action plans are under consideration, which present questions under the antitrust laws that should be cleared up before being put into operation. He pointed out that the armament production program for the current year in many details surpasses that of last year and is of the utmost urgency, but expansion in the production of certain raw materials, together with increased efficiency in the fabrication of endproducts, cutbacks in military contracts, and other factors, will make it possible to schedule the production of some civilian items which were not produced, at least for civilian use, last year.

Mr. O'Brian said that WPB was approaching these programs cautiously because, under no circumstances, will sanction be given to any production which may interefere with the war program. While there is no immediate prospect of substantial reconversion to peacetime work, problems are arising in connection with supplies of materials and facilities which should be disposed of or used in a manner which will be consistent with future developments in reconversion, he added.

Plans Under Consideration

Some of the joint-action plans under consideration were outlined by Mr. O'Brian as follows:—

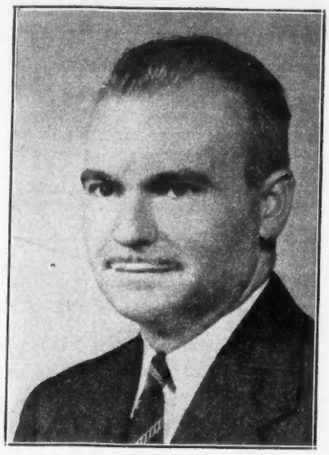
1. Plans for confining production to certain prewar models for a limited period of time, in order to avoid the obsolescence of substantial quantities of patterns and parts, and to lessen the period of unemployment while new models are being developed.
2. Plans for subcontracting the civilian production of a plant engaged in warwork or a plant which is unable promptly to reconvert.
3. Plans for the equitable distribution of available machine tools and components.
4. Plans placing temporary and resonable restrictions on distribution practices both here and abroad where war needs have substantially dislocated normal channels of distribution.

Mr. O'Brian said that he was not suggesting that all the plans are desirable or should be approved by the government, but some of them, or others of the same general nature, may be desirable, if not essential. It may be necessary, he added, for WPB to request cooperative action on the part of industry, and, if that necessity arises, the government should not be in the position of requesting action by its citizens which, if taken, might subject them to civil or criminal prosecution.

Mr. Biddle replied that it must be realized, of course, that it is particularly important that the spirit of the Sherman act be preserved in dealing with the reconversion of American industry to peacetime production. The legality under the antitrust laws of such action as described by Mr. O'Brian, he added, is dependent upon many factors, including its possible exclusionary effect on new enterprise and small business and its reasonableness. The department will be glad to cooperate with WPB in reviewing such plans or programs and attempting to work out such safeguards as may be available to the protection of long-term economic policy without sacrificing the immediate purpose to be served.

Gemmell Is Entomologist For American Cyanamid

Dr. Louis G. Gemmell has become associated as entomologist with the American Cyanamid & Chemical Cor-



poration at its New York offices, 30 Rockefeller plaza.

Dr. Gemmell is a graduate of Rutgers University, College of Agriculture, where he specialized in economic entomology and insecticidal chemistry. He was formerly a technical representative for the Sherwin-Williams Company, insecticide division, at Bound Brook, N. J. His duties in the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation's insecticide department will include the development of new insecticides and fungicides for the agricultural and household fields.

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Fertilizer Materials

Fertilizer tax tag sales in July in the 17 states reporting to the National Fertilizer Association, amounted to 181,000 tons. This compares with 158,000 tons in July 1943 and with 84,000 tons for the same month in 1942. Sales in July are usually at the seasonal low point of the year and comparisons are not particularly significant. Sales from January to July were slightly smaller than in the corresponding period a year ago. A marked increase in the Midwest, where four of the five states reported substantial gains, was not sufficient to offset a decline in the South. The drop from last year was most pronounced in the cotton states. The change which has taken place in the seasonal movement is revealed by the fact that in the prewar period only 16.6 percent of the year's sales was made from July to December while last year the proportion was 30 percent.

Figures submitted by the NFA show a decline in the production of superphosphate for June compared with May. The decline amounted to 68.000 tons. Stocks on June 30 were above those at the close of the preceding month.

Fertilizer consumption during the 1944-45 fiscal year promises to break all previous records. It can exceed by a considerable margin the 1943-44 consumption of approximately 12,000,000 tons. To do this will require the best efforts of all concerned, including manufacturers, dealers and farmers. The 1942-43 fertilizer consumption approximated 11,500,000 tons and in 1941-42 barely 10,000,000 tons of fertilizer was consumed. The five years previous to this fertilizer consumption ranged from less than 7,000,000 to more than 8,000,000 tons annually.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate. — This material moved against allocated orders as rapidly as produced. Heavy demand from mixers has contributed considerable strength to the market's position.

Bone Meal.—Some domestic sold at ceiling prices to feeders. Not much available material around while demand was sufficient to absorb offerings readily.

Castor Pomace. — Heavy consumption of castor oil suggests a better production of pomace but there was no indication of freer offerings in the open market. Demand is far enough ahead of current production to insure a steady outlet for two or three months. Government demand has remained quiet indicating that airfields have been sufficiently fertilized.

Soda Nitrate. — Demand continued active with interest gaining in future requirements. Aside from the call for direct application for agriculture, considerable buying interest has developed for use in the manufacture of glass.

Tankage.—Supplies of domestic material appeared to have overtaken demand, temporarily in as much as offerings were on the market without finding buyers. A rather interesting sidelight to the situation from a feeders' standpoint was revealed in sales of cracklings at $1.20 per unit which is 5c. under the ceiling and the lowest trading level recorded in two years. This material is used in the manufacture of meat scrap.

Fertilizer Tag Sales: July

	Equivalent tons			
	July		Jan.-July	
	1944	1943	1944	
Virginia	12,547	341,493	330,099	
N. Carolina	2,700	1,053,361	1,090,285	
S. Carolina	1,850	619,973	696,448	
Georgia	15,668	854,116	872,075	
Florida	35,904	519,315	459,464	
Alabama	4,100	548,200	619,550	
Mississippi	8,753	301,634	334,994	
Tennessee	4,775	203,266	184,214	
Arkansas	4,000	101,983	140,975	
Louisiana	790	133,670	144,438	
Texas	5,165	138,870	130,235	
Oklahoma	900	12,051	15,088	
Total South	97,152	4,827,932	5,017,865	
Indiana	58,332	269,161	281,240	
Illinois	10,810	107,290	68,601	
Kentucky	4,436	186,521	124,001	
Missouri	5,135	80,304	50,816	
Kansas	4,745	28,246	8,341	
Total Midwest	83,458	671,522	532,999	
Grand total	180,610	5,499,454	5,550,864	

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock. — Mine shipments continued heavy with demand from acidulators showing a tendency to increase. While some producers are heavily sold ahead, the supply situation remained satisfactory. The chief difficulty was the usual manpower shortage. An arrival of 1,000 tons of foreign material was reported.

Superphosphate. — Production of superphosphate for June as reported by NFA was 424,243 tons compared with 372,373 tons for the same time in 1943. The overall supply at the close of June was 1,002,518 tons against 773,584 tons for June last year. Total shipments during June amounted to 403,142 tons, leaving stocks at the close of the month at 599,376 tons. Stocks at the end of June 1943 were 479,712 tons.

Potashes

Steady shipments reported under WPB regulations while output remained heavy. Judging from a recent announcement from the War Food Administration, the supply this year will be large enough to allow mixers to increase the potash content in finished fertilizers. The adjustment of their economic program has permitted producers to neutralize the effect of manpower shortage to a large extent and gradually expand their output.

Sulphur and Pyrites

During the first six months of 1944, native sulphur was consumed at a record rate, according to the Bureau of Mines. Apparent sales were 13 percent and shipments from mines were 28 percent greater than in 1943. June production was 280,545 long tons, compared with 278,751 long tons in May and 219,589 long tons in June, 1943. Stocks at the end of June were 4,168,394 long tons, against 4,200,031 long tons at the end of May. Stocks at the end of June, 1943, were 4,917,885 long tons. Spanish pyrites remained inactive and nominally unchanged.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Aug. 11.—Fertilizer manufacturers of the Southeast are anxiously combing the market for organic forms of nitrogen to include in tobacco and other crop fertilizers. For most of the organic ammoniates, the feed trade is favored by allocations and pays higher prices than fertilizer manufacturers can afford to pay under the fixed price for which their products must sell. Estimates of cotton yields indicate less cottonseed meal will be available. Doubt exists that there will be any increase in the production of peanut meal. A light catch of fish makes certain there will be little fish scrap and meal. Tankage and blood, formerly important sources of organic nitrogen, have been going exclusively into feed channels at prices the fertilizer industry cannot meet. Production of nitrogenous from sewage and other waste for which the feed trade does not compete, can provide only a small part of the demand.

Baltimore, Aug. 11.—Reports of menhaden fishing are unfavorable, bad weather conditions having interrupted operations. Fish scrap has found buyers as rapidly as made at the ceiling of $1.21 per unit. Government has asked makers of triplesuperphosphate for supplies at the ceiling level. Tankage and dried blood are moving at ceiling figures to feeders.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—Supplies of fertilizer materials offered for sale have been moderate, largely based on the fact that livestock runs at principal centers of the Middle West have been rather limited. Offerings of fertilizer materials meanwhile show a tendency to stay within limits. Orders generally are for materials for rather early needs. Blood is in fair call. Tankage is quiet. Bone materials are holding their own. Prices were unchanged.

Los Angeles, Aug. 11.—The organics situation continues here without anything of moment. A possible shortage of ammonia nitrate exists, and mixers hope this will be alleviated by additional production plus anticipation of receiving Canadian material here.

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
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*Quotations from letters of Robert P. Patterson, Under-Secretary of War.

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HI-FLASH SOLVENT

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE

DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

NIACIN (Nicotinic Acid)

PYRIDINES • PICOLINES • QUINOLINE

TAR ACID OILS

NEUTRAL COAL-TAR OILS

CREOSOTE OIL

CUMAR* (Paracoumarone-Indene Resin)

CARBONEX* • CARBONEX S

RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS

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Barrett

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Overall supply situation in basic coaltar chemicals has not eased from its former tight condition. Demand has broadened for so many essential uses that production cannot keep abreast of the expansion. While it has been difficult to maintain output around peak levels under manpower shortages, it is apparent that shipments have been directed into channels to satisfy urgent essential requirements first. If any leftovers occur, civilians get a break, the distribution depending upon the judgment of WPB. Aside from war production requirements, benzol has felt the impact of a heavy demand from manufacturers of synthetic phenol and several important intermediates, including anilin and anthraquinone. Demand for naphthalene appears to have centered around producers of intermediates and chemical compounds, with phthalic anhydride prominent in the current movement. Toluol, other than war industries, was routed heavily to makers of protective and various other coatings used in aircraft, cables and containers. in general, the intermediate and acid markets retained their limited supply conditions, with the movement progressing under WPB regulation.

Steel operations for the week beginning August 7 were scheduled at 97 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 96.9 percent for the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 95.7 percent. The current schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,737,000 net tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,735,000 tons for the preceding week and 1,704,000 tons for the corresponding week in 1943.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Position remained firm with no suggestion of easement in buying conditions. The demand for essential uses displayed a broadening tendency with an urgent call for motor fuel. Material moved into consuming channels as rapidly as produced, leaving the supply situation definitely tight.

Coaltar.—Moved to areas where the scarcity of fuel oil made the substitution of coaltar an essential substitute. WPB also directed shipments for essential specific requirements.

Creosote Oil.—Demand from the wood preserving industry was satisfied without much difficulty from current production. Sales for disinfectant and other uses were about equal to seasonal expectations.

Cresols.—Steady inquiry reported for uses in the manufacture of plastics with some sales for agricultural insecticides, although the active season for the latter was about over. Prices remained firm with WPB regulating shipments.

Cresylic Acid.—There appeared to be a well-distributed inquiry for this material. Shipments guided by WPB were destined for use in the manufacture of plastics, medicinals and preservatives. Requests for shipments for several other uses, not considered of essential character, could not be granted under present supply conditions.

Drip Oil.—Some excess inventory material, amounting to 1,500 gallons, was offered for sale by the Regional Redistribution Division of WPB with offices in the Empire State building, New York.

Naphthalene.—Although producers of chemical compounds seemed to be getting most of current production, substantial quantities were taken for the manufacture of intermediates, particularly phthalic anhydride. Demand taxed output and the market showed no disposition to relax from its former tight position.

Phenol.—Steady miscellaneous inquiry was noted for phenol. Shipments of substantial volume were reported for use in the production of plastics and plasticizers. Medicinals and chemical manufacturers as well as producers of disinfectants and insecticides were all represented in the week's movement.

Toluol.—Aside from the maintenance of heavy shipments for war production, there was an unusually active call from all the other major consuming industries. Under these classifications, probably the dye and intermediate manufacturers were allotted the largest quantity. Protective and cable coatings also played an important part in the week's movement while the adhesive makers were also well represented. The combined demand held the market in a definitely tight position.

Xylol.—Heavy shipments were noted for blending purposes, but the manufacturers of protective coatings were probably the largest consumers. A good demand was reported for adhesives and cements, with moderate shipments for use in the manufacture of printing inks and intermediates. Shipments have drained production and the supply situation remained short.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—Buyers of coaltar bases are still reaching for material, and are finding it rather scarce. On the whole, the market action and tone are fully up to earlier standards. Call for benzol is still brisk. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c.; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Call for use in the manufacture of vinyl resins reported fair with producers in position to supply requirements promptly. Recent stringency in supply condition stimulated use of substitute products and eased demand temporarily for the hydrogenated solvent.

Cyclohexanol.—While shipments of steady dimensions found their way to producers of resinous materials, the supply situation did not seem overtaxed. It was admitted the supply condition was sensative and in a position to change rapidly if demand should increase.

Coaltar Acids

Broener's. — Shipments restricted chiefly to regular consumers and the combined movement was sufficient to take production. A relatively light supply of available material held the market in a tight position.

Cleve's.—Conditions generally firm with demand absorbing output readily enough to check any supply accumulation. No relaxation from former tight position.

Gamma.—Reported firm without revealing any special feature. Strong tendency of basic materials found reflection in well sustained market position for acid.

Maleic. — Production found steady outlet for use in the manufacture of cellophane and fumaric acid. A good miscellaneous inquiry has also developed. The supply situation remained tight with prices firm.

Sulphanilic.—Demand for technical confined chiefly to regular customers. Market's position firm, reflecting the strong conditions current in basic materials.

Tobias.—Production has been pushed to keep the regular consuming trade satisfied. Output has not been sufficient to permit any accumulations and no improvement could be noted in buying conditions.

Other Intermediates

Anilin.—Synthetic rubber chemicals seemed to have the jump on shipments of anilin oil with the dye and intermediate manufacturers also taking substantial quantities. Explosives, plastics and photographic chemical industries were well represented in the current movement. Altogether, demand has continued of broad dimensions and the steady distribution of anilin output has been reflected in a tight oil supply

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended Aug. 5, indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	30,026,126
Benzol	gals.	3,828,512
Coaltar	gals.	14,943,548
Creosote oil	gals.	790,402
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,667,726
Phenol	lbs.	223,301
Toluol	gals.	765,702
Xylol	gals.	172,901

situation. The dyestuff industry was the major consumer of anilin salt.

Benzaldehhyde.—Technical material found steady distribution for use in the manufacture of medicinals, drugs and photographic chemicals. There was enough to supply about half of the civilian end requirements. Supply conditions were described as tight.

Betanaphthol. — Production held down by the inability to secure sufficient basic materials. This condition is keeping the supply situation tight and is contributing strength to the market's position.

Diphenylamine. — Supply situation sensitive and in position to change quickly on ebb and flow of buying activity. Present supply short after meeting essential requirements.

G-Salt. — Market maintained firm position under the limitation of supplies. Demand steady with essential requirements satisfied at former price levels.

Maleic Anhydride. — Maleic resins are taking a large part of output at present. Shipments of fairly sizable quantities have also been taken for use in the manufacture of phthalic resins, abrasive and fumaric acid. Supply situation remained tight with the distribution of stocks under WPB regulation.

Nitrobenzene.—Heavy demand for war production uses and other essential wants keep available material at a low level. Tight position of basic material preventing expansion in output.

Nitronaphthalene.—Same position as most other intermediates. Essential requirements being satisfied and that is about all.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Market tied up. Production below consuming demand with definite shortage of available material. Call for moth-proofing use exceedingly heavy.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Supply situation not altered materially. Demand active for alkyd and miscellaneous resins, also for dyes and intermediates. Some relief expected from increased production in near future. Manufacturers of synthetic rubber and drugs were also represented in week's movement.

Coaltar Colors

Shipments for essential uses have continued heavy enough to pinch production. Manpower shortage has prevented any expansion of output and the supply position has remained relatively tight. The call from the paper industry has continued below normal. The leather demand held about steady with the certified classification following seasonal lines for food, cosmetics and drugs.

Trichlorocumene Offered By Hooker Electrochemical

Pilot-plant production of trichlorocumene has been started by the Hooker Electro-Chemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Information on this new compound has been compiled in the company's technical data sheet No. 347.

Trichlorocumene (isopropyl - trichlorobenzene), $(CH_3)_2$-CH-$C_6H_2Cl_3$, is described as a colorless liquid with a mild, aromatic odor. It is a mixture of isomers. It is said to be highly stable, and to be soluble in alcohol and many other organic solvents, but insoluble in water.

The compound is suggested as useful as a solvent for many sorts of materials, as an antifreeze for special uses, as a component of insecticides, protective coatings, paint-removers, and plastic compositions.

Plastics Society to Meet

The Society of the Plastics Industry will hold its Fall convention November 13 and 14 in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York. As have been all previous national meetings of the society during the war, this gathering will be devoted mainly to the promotion and exchange of technical information on military and essential civilian uses of plastics. Clayton S. Shoemaker, Eastern sales manager for the Dow Chemical Company, New York, is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

Corrosion Committee

—*Continued from page 3*

Institute. It also serves as a medium through which individual workers may make contact with other investigators here and abroad in specific fields of corrosion work.

The committee is at present composed of official delegates from the following organizations: — American Foundrymen's Association, American Gas Association, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society for Metals, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, American Society for Testing Materials, American Water Works Association, Armour Research Foundation, Battelle Memorial Institute, Electrochemical Society, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, National Bureau of Standards, National District Heating Association, National Research Council, Society of Automotive Engineers. In addition to these organizations, the committee lists approximately 500 individuals and companies active in the field of corrosion and corrosion prevention, classified into 210 specialized branches of the field.

The committee's headquarters are at 4400 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Plastic Institute Alumni Hears Muskat, Luft

At a recent meeting of the Plastics Institute Alumni Association held at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, Dr. Irving E. Muskat discussed "Urea Resins and Marcoboard," and Dr. Max G. Luft, delivered a short report on the subject of "Impregnation of Soft Woods with Methylol-Urea."

DuPont Has Color Booklet

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., is distributing a booklet on "Three-Dimensional Seeing, the Science of Color and Light for Better Vision in Industry."

Clay Distribution in 1943

Distribution of clays in the United States in 1943 was slightly smaller than that in 1942, according to the Bureau of Mines. It totaled 7,380,632 tons, valued at $27,654,732.

Producers in 1943 and 1942 sold or used various clays in the following quantities:—

	Tons 1943	Tons 1942
Ball clay	147,785	162,293
Bentonite	480,202	374,967
Chinaclay	929,437	946,588
Fireclay*	4,701,144	4,839,332
Fuller's earth	271,667	204,244
Miscellaneous clays	850,397	1,019,063

* Includes stoneware clay, but not clay burned in integrated plants.

Producers' sales and uses of various clays aggregated, in various applications, the following quantities, exclusive of clays burned into clay products in integrated plants at mine or pit:—

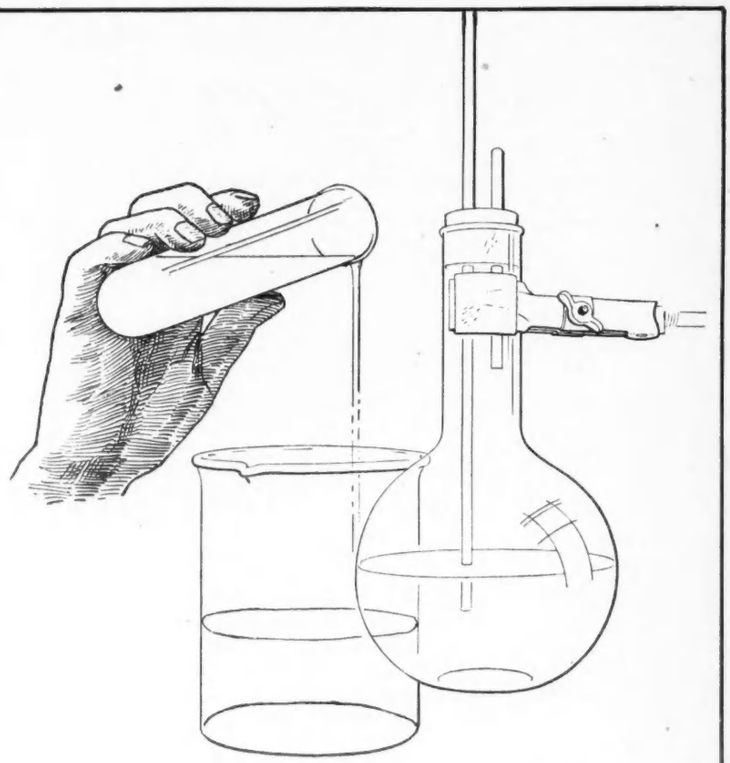
	Tons
Abrasives, artificial	4,246
Asbestos products	22,120
Cement manufacture	218,865
Chemicals	90,671
Concrete mixtures	1,494
Enameling	750
Fillers, miscellaneous	4,978
Filtering and clarifying, miscellaneous	5,852
Heavy clay products	627,314
Kiln furniture	38,282
Linoleum and oilcloth	11,342
Oil filtering and declorizing	396,523
Paint and calcimine	20,162
Paper	546,325
Plaster and plaster products	8,682
Pottery and stoneware	281,457
Refractories	4,593,352
Rotary drilling mud	254,735
Rubber	61,223
Terra cotta, architectural	3,842
Tile, high-grade	22,938
Other uses	165,479

Demand for refractory clays was about twice as high as in 1939. Volume began to taper off from the record set in 1942, but as long as the high temperature industries continue to operate at near capacity rates, refractories will experience a good market. Consumption of bentonite in foundries continued to increase, and sales of both fuller's earth and bentonite for oil-clarifying expanded substantially. With the enlarged oilwell drilling program drilling mud sales increased. In 1943 less than half as much rubber clay was consumed as in 1941. Part of this reduction may be explained by the fact that manufacturers are now prohibited from making many products that ordinarily require large quantities of filler

KOPPERS Coal Tar Chemicals

Benzol
Toluol
Xylol
Phenol
Cresols
Xylenols
Cresylic Acid
Frozen Neutral Oil
Tar Acid Oils
Pyridine
Picolines
Lutidines
Quinoline
Naphthalene
Creosote Oil

and other coal tar chemicals



KOPPERS COMPANY
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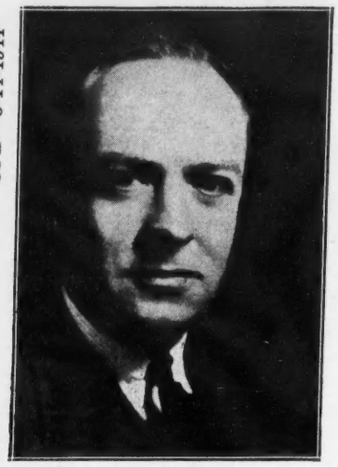

Dr. J. Mark Hiebert has been elected a divisional vice-president of Sterling Drug, Inc., and general manager of its Frederick Stearns & Co. division, Detroit. He has been associated with the Sterling organization since 1934.

Questionnaire Advisers Headed by Fitzpatrick

OPD Washington Bureau

F. Stuart Fitzpatrick, manager of the construction and civic development department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has been elected chairman of the Advisory Committee on Government Questionnaires, succeeding W. J. Donald.

The committee, consisting of fourteen men from industry, counsels the Federal Budget Bureau on how to simplify or eliminate Federal report forms and questionnaires. In addition to the chamber of commerce, it is sponsored by the Controllers' Institute of America, the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries, the American Retail Federation, the American Trade Association Executives, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the National Industrial Council.

Sanitizing Depreciated In FTC Complaint

OPD Washington Bureau

Sanitizing, promoted as "a process whereby linens are rendered actively antiseptic," is declared by the Federal Trade Commission to be misrepresented, in that the liquid sanitizing agent, called "Sanit," is not an effective antiseptic or bacteriostat, nor significantly repellent to vermin. The commission also alleges that textile fabrics and other materials treated with sanit are not sanitary or conducive to health and are not made more lasting by the treatment.

The attack on sanit and the system in which it is emloyed is made in an FTC charge against Sanitized, Inc., New York, which makes the treating fluid; the U. S. Process Corporation and Morgan Laundry Service, Inc., which exploit the process; several manufacturers who sanitize their products; and an advertising agency; also a number of individuals as officers, and so on.

Chemical Workers Earnings Gain

Weekly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields showed an increase of 2.2 percent with an average of $43.95. This compared with an average of $37.04 for all non-durable goods manufacturing.

May-April comparisons in chemicals and related lines were reported as follows:—

Average Earnings

	Weekly		
	May	April	March
Chemical and allied products	$43.95	$43.01	$42.99
Ammunition	44.98	45.19	44.03
Chemicals	51.42	51.20	51.07
Cottonseed oil	26.29	25.94	25.83
Crude petroleum production	52.07	53.00	51.74
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	34.76	33.72	34.72
Explosives, safety fuses	47.66	46.64	46.39
Fertilizers	30.60	27.71	28.31
Paints and varnishes	46.12	45.19	45.16
Petroleum refining	58.40	57.83	57.62
Rayon, allied products	39.45	38.59	38.56
Soaps	46.91	47.02	46.81

Atlas Lead Company is the firm name under which A. A. Abramson has published a certificate that he is conducting business at 441 West Redondo boulevard, Inglewood, Calif.

Natural Products Refining Co.
910 Garfield Avenue
Jersey City, N. J.

Natural BICHROMATES

DRY COLORS—DYESTUFFS
IMPORT EXPORT
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Telephones: COrtlandt 7-1460-1461 Cable Address "Fezan", N. Y.

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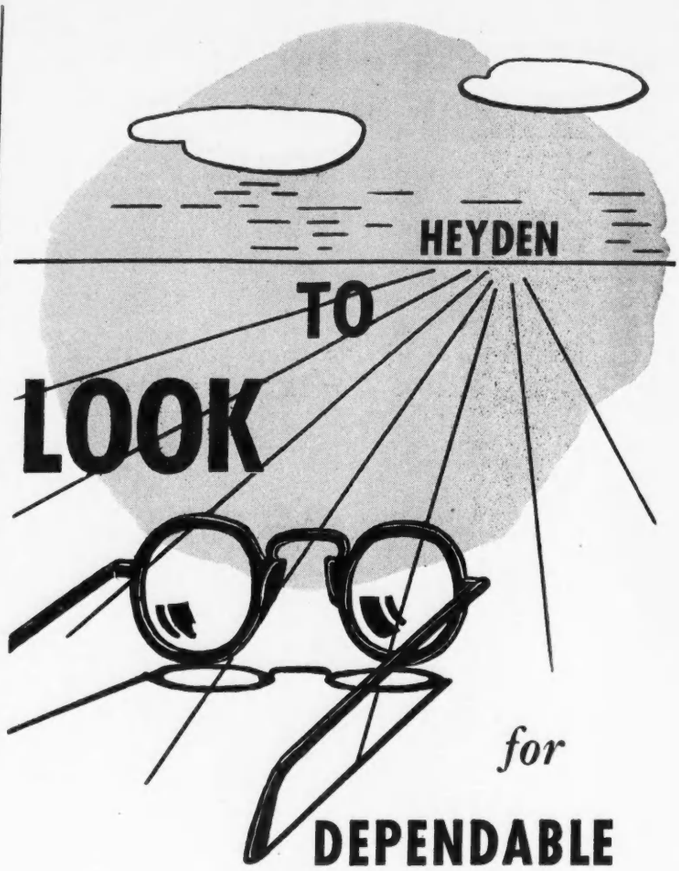

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Quiet conditions prevailed in the textile and leather chemicals market during the week. While business was inactive in tanstuffs, prices for replacements were maintained for shipment from primary centers. Offers for shipment of divi-divi and wattle bark were unavailable, while asking prices for myrabolans for forward shipment were considered too high and turned down.

The tight delivery situation in the various corn products has improved, especially for corn starch. Deliveries to consumers have been accelerated under increased production and the reduction of backlog of orders.

The quantity of pyroxylin spread, which indicates the production of pyroxylin-coated woven cotton fabrics, increased from 4,828,377 pounds in May, 1944, to 4,899,560 pounds in June, 1944, according to Bureau of the Census. Total production for the six months ended June, 1944, was 29,073.305 pounds, comparing with 22,881,268 pounds and 32,778,343 pounds during the same periods in 1943 and 1942, respectively.

Applications for priority assistance in obtaining cotton yarns for use, during the third calendar quarter of 1944, in the manufacture of button and buttonhole tape, hook and eye tape, snap fasteners and slide fastener tape, should be made not later than August 16, 1944, the War Production Board has announced.

The Defense Supplies Corporation announced that the twelfth auction of foreign wool from the government's 800,000,000-pound stockpile would be held in Boston, August 23, and would be followed by two more sales in September.

Tanners have been directed to produce during September, 1944, approximately 5,610,000 feet of leather suitable for cuff and gusset (top and tongue) of military combat shoes, the War Production Board announced August 11. The direction was issued pursuant to Conservation Order M-310, and is an approximate 2 percent increase in the cuff and gusset leather assessment for August. This action was taken to meet October military procurements of combat shoes.

The War Production Board announced August 10 that, in the event of cutbacks or terminations of government textile contracts, WPB may, in the case of certain listed textile items, grant temporary exemptions from the restrictions of conservation and limitation orders governing production, sale, use, or delivery of those items, to fill essential civilian requirements. The action was taken in amendments to Conservation Order M-328. The items affected by the revised order are contained in Schedule A of the regulation.

Sulphonated oils and compounds used in the tanning and textile industries have been transferred by FEA from "food" to "chem" classification in the processing code of comprehensive export schedule No. 14.

Chemicals

Acid, Formic.—Tight conditions prevailed in the market, and the fact that textile mills were operating extensively on government fabrics which are mostly gray and tan, have restricted the demand for formic acid. Meanwhile, the stock accumulation has been sufficient to place the market supply in a comfortable position.

Soda, Bichromate.—Steady consuming call was absorbing the bulk of production. Prices were firm at ceilings.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Hand to mouth buying continued during the week. Market was strong due to the limited quantities available on the spot. Arrivals of 110 bags of annatto seed were noted, and delivered against prior orders.

Hematine.—Buying interest continued fair but trading was confined to immediate requirements. Prices were steady.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
266.2	266.2	264.5	276.7

Sizing Materials

Albumen Blood.—Trading was fairly active with seasonal consumption keeping up in good volume. Production adequate to cover demand, but stocks were not liberal. Dried soluble blood was in moderate request.

Albumen Egg.—Deliveries against former orders were moving in larger volume. Consuming demand continued active, while production is experiencing the usual seasonal reduction. Prices are firm at the recent advance.

Corn, Sugar.—Supplies of this material continued scarce due to sold up producton. Purchases were reported by the War Food Administration of 444,000 pounds of hydrated corn sugar in 100 pound bags at .0458c. and .0466c. per pound, f.o.b. New York on July 31.

Dextrin, Corn.—Consuming demand continued active. Production insufficient to meet consumption. Deliveries against former orders moving more rapidly.

Egg Yolk.—Inquiry continued active, with business of good volume placed for prompt and nearby delivery at ceilings. Production of egg yolk has declined which is usual at this season. The market was firm at the recent advance of price ceilings.

Reports from Washington stated that an "upward adjustment in Government price supports for eggs may be announced by the War Food Administration shortly."

Some adjustments in price supports may become necessary, officials explained, should the market prices show a tendency to drop below the 93 percent of parity level. Prices averaged 93 percent of parity in July.

Starch, Corn.—Further improvement in the delivery situation was noted during the week. Backlogs were materially reduced, thus enabling makers to expedite deliveries. New business has slackened but a steady consuming call continued for immediate and prompt requirements. Prices were unchanged and steady. The visible supply of corn decreased 825,000 bushels during the week ended August 7, reducing stocks to 11,660,000 bushels, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Corn prospects declined sharply during July in the eastern corn belt and in other areas pinched by drought, but the Department of Agriculture forecast production of 2,929,117,000 bushels, or about 61,000,000 less than was indicated a month ago. Production was 3,076,159,000 bushels last year while the harvest for the last ten years averaged 2,369,384,000 bushels.

The War Food Administration reported the purchases of laundry starch, lump, totaling 284,000 pounds on July 25 for shipment under lend-lease.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi.—The tight situation in this market continued to prevail in the absence of trading owing to the scarcity of offerings for nearby and forward shipment from primary centers. Consumers manifested a good inquiry. Arrivals of some 3,100 bags were noted for delivery against prior orders.

Myrabolans.—High asking prices for shipment have discouraged trading for nearby and forward delivery. Whole J1 was offered at $68 per ton and crushed at $75 to $85 per ton and J2 at $58 per ton, ex-dock, New York.

Quebracho Extract.—Steady consuming was noted during the week. Market was firm at current levels. Stocks have been replenished by recent arrivals.

Wattle Bark.—Supplies were light and mainly held by users. Offerings for shipment from producing centers were reported unavailable during the week.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Protective Coatings Materials

In spite of innumerable handicaps, civilian business in paints, varnishes, lacquers, constituent materials and painters' supplies is being steadily expanded, as the hitherto customary seasons for applying protective coatings of all kinds have been thrown into the limbo of discarded practices and maintenance painting has continued throughout the hot weather period while new painting contracts have been created and won with a renewed spurt in new building constructions.

Careful analysis and interpretation of the Census Bureau's recently issued reports on sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers for June and for the first six months of this year, which have been carried on in large measure by leading exponents of the industry within the past week, have led to an underscoring of the pressing need for a further building up of non-military business in all lines of protective coatings and materials, even to the extent of passing up proffered war orders whenever feasible, so as to put the industry in a position to make the transition from the wartime to a new peacetime era without suffering a painful shrinkage in the aggregate volume of its total sales, in the event of a sudden termination of the campaign in Europe, if not of that in the Pacific, with a consequent cancellation of many, if not most military procurement contracts.

While notable gratification is currently expressed over the gain of 10½ percent in the total sales for the first half of 1944 over those for the banner year 1943, it is realized that the bulk of the business aggregating $310,008,821 for that period, as compared with $280,472,015 for the corresponding period of last year, represented war orders, many of which were of a nonrecurring character, while only 20 to 25 percent represented civilian business. And, although the so-called "trade sales" for the first half year, which ran to the gratifying aggregate of $149,550,400, contrasted with $135,211,606 for the similar period in 1943, were made up chiefly of non-military operations, this record total of business, in which the major portion was of civilian origin, also included a sizable volume of war orders.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

With the current domestic production and importations of metallic lead running sufficiently heavy to meet both military and essential industry requirements without drawing upon the Defense Supplies Corporation's stockpile, oxidizers and other makers of lead pigments are experiencing no difficulty in filling their needs in this metal. Domestic production for June, according to the Bureau of Mines, has amounted to 34,199 short tons, a decrease of 1,631 tons, or 5 percent, from the May output, due chiefly to a temporary drop in the yield of mines in southeastern Missouri. Quotations on pig lead have continued unchanged for the week August 4-11 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

All endeavors to swell the output of zinc slabs sufficiently to meet the heavy war production needs and still afford a liberal quantity for non-military uses have so far been unsuccessful. Hence priority ratings are still required of zinc pigment makers. The production of metallic zinc for June, calculated from the output of zinc concentrates by mills, is reported by the Bureau of Mines to have aggregated 61,085 tons, a decrease of 916 tons, or 1 percent, from the May output, resulting principally from a decline in the yield of mines in the Central States. Prices for zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week August 4-11 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Moving in fair volume into both military and civilian channels. Tone steady.

Litharge.—In undiminished request, with shipments going forward steadily to all classes of consumers. Market stable.

Lithopone. — The tension, hitherto noted in the supply situation, and relieved in only slight measure by the amendment of WPB order M-353 so as to arrange for some allotments of all zinc sulphide pigments, but only after full allocations have been made on ratings of AA-1 and AA-2, is continuing to make it difficult for civilian users to obtain more than a small portion of their requirements. Tone extremely firm.

Red Lead.—Continues to show considerable buying interest, with prices well maintained.

Titanium Dioxide.—The position of trade consumers of titanium pigments has been somewhat improved by the issuance of WPB order M-353. But military requirements, which take priority over all non-military needs, continue fairly heavy and unlikely to be reduced until the end of the war in Europe. Hence the supply available for allotment to the trade is still rather light and certainly insufficient to permit of more than relatively small distributions.

White Lead.—Still moving steadily into consuming channels. Tone firm.

Zinc Oxide.—Supplies of leaded grades as well as of the allocation-controlled lead-free grades continue light, with no immediate substantial relief in sight. Hence much of the demand from civilian users is still going unsatisfied.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Both Canadian and domestic materials continue in seasonally brisk demand.

Barytes.—A steadily mounting volume of business is being transacted in wetground grades from Missouri, following the recent elevation of price ceilings for crude barite produced in that State. The trade is momentarily expecting action by that bureau revising maximum prices of air-floated barytes and blanc fixe commensurately upward. Dryground material from Southern sources continues scarce.

China Clay.—Still moving in fair volume, with prices of both imported and domestic grades firmly held.

Diatomaceous Earth.—In only light inquiry, with supplies still adequate for current requirements. Market stable.

Gypsum.—In moderate inquiry with prices well maintained. Arrivals of 4,175 bagfuls are noted. WSA has approved these new rates and surcharges on shipments of gypsum in bulk from Bay of Fundy ports to North Atlantic ports in the U.S.A.:—to Boston, $2.40 per ton, plus 14 percent surcharge; to New York, $2.70, plus 13 percent surcharge; to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk, $3.10 per ton, plus 22 percent surcharge.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Blacks.—In a determined effort to obviate a shortage of channel blacks, which might otherwise result from the constantly increasing and indiscriminate absorption of more than the entire current production of easy-processing channel blacks by the manufacturers of synthetic rubber tires, the War Production Board has supplemented its recently imposed allocation control order on the so-called rubber grades and furnace types by requesting all members of the rubber industry to replace their easy-processing channel black requirements with

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Alphapinene, ½c. per gal.
Turpentine, gum, ½c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Casein, imported, ½c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, 2c. to 13c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

STEARATES

Stocks at
- NEW YORK
- CHICAGO
- ST. LOUIS
- PHILADELPHIA
- DALLAS
- BOSTON
- SHAWNEE, OKLA.
- LOS ANGELES
- SAN FRANCISCO
- OAKLAND
- SEATTLE
- PORTLAND, ORE.

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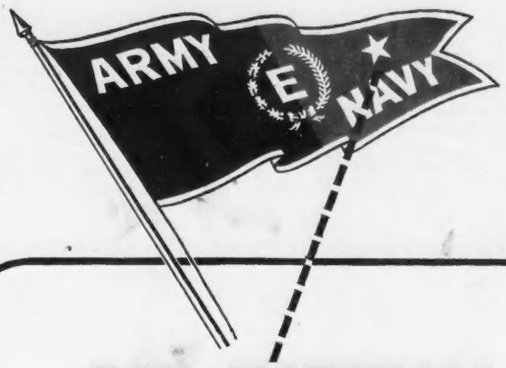

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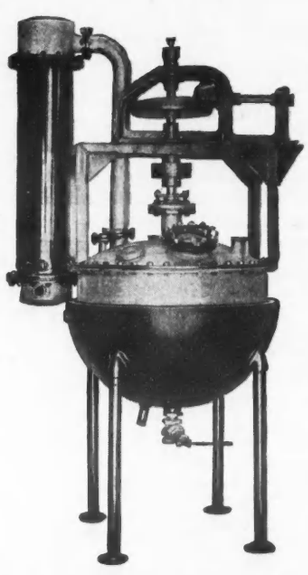

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medium-processing channel black to the fullest possible extent. The inroads already made on supplies of easy-processing channel blacks had had the effect of reducing the aggregate production of the entire channel black industry by approximately 15 percent. Where direct substitution is impractical, WPB's Chemicals Bureau further suggests a blend with semi-reinforcing furnace or high-modulus furnace black or with high-modulus grade, alone. Also in the interest of conserving the grades of channel black on which the drain by many other consumers is heaviest, paint makers and carbon paper manufacturers have been asked to employ the so-called "fluff" types, instead of the bead types. And WPB's allocations for August have shown denial and paring down of the quantities applied for in many instances.

In this connection it should be noted that all printing and lithographic inks have been placed in general license group K of the prohibited exportations section of the general regulations for export control.

Chrome Colors.—The demand for all the chrome colors continues to run far in excess of the supply and virtually all consumers are requisitioning all the Class B pigments to which they are entitled under the quota provisions of M-370. Although there has been no further notable contraction of production in the bichromates, there is seemingly little if any likelihood of any easing in this raw materials situation during the remainder of this year.

Driers and Flatteners

Despite the urgent request, recently made by the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board, for a substantial amplification of production of naphthenic acid and naphthenates, the current supply of these products continues wholly inadequate for meeting both war requirements and the needs of essential industries. Hence, WPB's Chemical Bureau still feels impelled to keep on cutting to increasingly meager proportions its allocations of the various naphthenates to civilian users. In consequence, consumers of these prime drying agents in the paint and varnish industry are being compelled to have recourse on a constantly expanding scale to such replacement materials as they can readily obtain outside of allocation control, and are resorting chiefly to the tallates, which serve their ends satisfactorily in most instances. But, for soyates, only a light inquiry is noted.

In the category of flatteners and jellifiers, stearates continue to lead in point of activity and strength, with laurates bringing up the rear in operations within this group.

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Acetate.—In consequence of the extremely heavy military and lend-lease demands for butyl alcohol, production of butyl acetate is in a fair way to be materially reduced. Only comparatively small quantities will hereafter be authorized in WPB allocations for even the most essential of civilian uses.

Cellulose Acetate.—Although production is running full steam ahead, the demand continues well in excess of productive capacity. But, notwithstanding that this material is still subject to conservation order M-326, a slightly increasing percentage of the output is being allocated for essential civilian uses.

Nitrocellulose.—A keen demand continues to be reported, with limited quantities of the soluble material available without WPB allocation, albeit larger amounts are obtainable only on duly granted authorizations.

Plastic film supports of cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose have been transferred by the Foreign Economic Administration from "chem" to "cdgs" classification in the processing code of comprehensive export schedule No. 14.

Naval Stores

On the eve of announcements by the Office of Price Administration, establishing permanent price ceilings on all grades of gum rosin, and by the War Production Board, on some form of allocation control over these pine gum products, trading in the primary and secondary markets for rosin has continued to be held down to relatively small proportions within the past week, with the bulk of each day's offerings on the Savannah exchange carried over to the following day, because of the unwillingness of processors to part with their holdings at figures far below OPA's temporary ceilings.

Gum turpentine, also, has manifested unabated strength, with all offerings on the Savannah exchange quickly snapped up on a generally rising scale of prices, as the current supply appears insufficient for current requirements, although the height of the production season has now been reached.

As expected, the Commodity Credit Corporation has reported that parity prices on gum turpentine and gum rosin for the period July 31 through August 29 have been left unchanged from those designated for July.

In the New York market there has been only a light inquiry for either gum turpentine or gum rosin, and the resultant volume of business has been relatively small.

Turpentine.—After a dip from 78½ cents per gallon, the price of gum turpentine on the Savannah exchange has firmed considerably, with each day's offerings being absorbed in their entirety at daily advances of a quarter cent.

Savannah, Aug. 11.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons— Cents.	*Sales.	Barrels— Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday ..	78	3,600	55	...	28,834
Tuesday ..	74¼	4,100	240	163	28,911
Wednesday.	78¼	3,650	100	3	29,014
Thursday..	78½	3,100	55	14	29,055
Friday ...	79	2,350	70	85	29,040

* Gallons.

Rosin.—Although there has yet been no formal announcement of the decision on OPA's permanent price ceilings, to supersede the 60-day ones expiring a fortnight hence, it is generally believed that the tentative list of maximum prices presented by OPA to the Gum Naval Stores Industry Advisory Committee for the latter's consideration at last week's meeting, in Washington, has set forth ceilings at least equal to those named in the temporary list. Meanwhile, the undertone on the Savannah exchange is developing greater strength, and it is figured by some market prognosticators that the new ceilings levels will be reached by the close of the flush production season, or, at any rate, with the advent

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of frost, when the sap stops flowing freely.

Savannah, Aug. 11.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$4.77	$4.77	$4.77	$4.77	$4.77
D	4.88	4.88	4.88	4.86	4.88
E	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.47	5.47
F	5.54	5.55	5.54	5.50	5.50
G	5.56	5.57	5.54	5.50	5.54
H	5.55	5.57	5.54	5.50	5.54
I	5.55	5.57	5.54	5.53	5.53
K	5.55	5.57	5.54	5.54	5.54
M	5.55	5.57	5.54	5.54	5.54
N	5.64	5.64	5.64	5.60	5.62
WG	5.86	5.87	5.87	5.85	5.87
WW	6.18	6.18	6.18	6.18	6.18
X	6.18	6.18	6.18	6.18	6.18
	Drums				
Sales	251	105	117	61	1,027
Receipts	174	362	21	166	286
Shipments	100	100	312	145	410
Stocks	16,523	16,785	16,694	16,715	16,591

Rosin Oil.—The War Food Administration reports having made a special purchase from a private company in Savannah of 22,800 gallons of rosin oil in drums, suitable for branding and inking, at 60 cents per gallon, for shipment under lend-lease provisions.

Pine Tar.—A notable extension of the small order exemption allowed for pine tar in Schedule 14 of WPB order M-300 has been provided in an amendment to that order releasing three war-important chemicals from allocation controls. By the terms of this amendment, the small order exemption for pine tar, which previously permitted the unrestricted purchase of five gallons a month, has been raised to 54 gallons a month. Thus supplies of pine tar for ships' stores, usually required in from 10 to 20-gallon quantities, may now be purchased without application to WPB.

Wood Rosin.—An increasing scarcity of this type of rosin is noted, with prices strongly maintained on a basis of $3.78 to $3.98 per 100 pounds for the FF grade in drums, in carload lots. In the pricing of wood rosin size, OPA has ruled that, in order to compute the cost of the quantity of the grade of wood rosin contained in 100 pounds of the sizing thus being priced, a weighted average, based on the percentage of that grade of wood rosin that the manufacturer has purchased and the percentage which the manufacturer has himself produced during the second calendar month preceding the date on which a "breakdown" report has to be filed, should be employed for this purpose. Computation of this weighted average is made by taking the cost of such grade of wood rosin purchased, which shall be the delivered price in the customary quantities and containers that the manufacturer is currently required to pay, together with the cost of such grade of wood rosin that the manufacturer himself produced, which shall be the lowest price, f.o.b. plant, that he charged for such grade of wood rosin during the first quarter of this year, minus his selling and administrative expense during the first quarter.

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gum.—Continues in moderate supply, with a sufficiency for meeting the bulk of current needs of most synthetic resin makers, although a large amount is now required for navy specification 52G5A, carrying high ratings. There is, however, a shortage of esterified rosin of the ester gum types, the availability of which has been considerably curtailed because of the tight position of gum rosin and the imperative need for a diversion of most manufacturing facilities to the production of allocated synthetic resins. Though the raw materials in this group are virtually free from any and all allocation, the finished products can be offered only in limited amounts for any uses but those of the military.

Chlorinated Rubber.—Still under strict allocation, and hence difficult to obtain WPB authorizations for any but military uses.

Propyleneglycol.—This material, used to a moderate extent in resin intermediates as well as in hydraulic fluids, foods, flavors and cosmetics, and diethyleneglycol, required for molding sand builders, gas dehydration and tobacco humectants, have been relieved of allocation control. Both were formerly channeled primarily into use as glycerine substitutes, but an ample supply of both, resulting from the diminished demand, has now made such control no longer necessary.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—A seasonal movement continues to be noted in manjak and also in gilsonite and petroleum base gums. Market strong throughout. Only passing interest is being manifested by the trade in an announcement by OPA that manufacturers' ceiling prices for all asphalt and tarred roofing products sold in states east of and including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico may be increased by 3 percent after August 17.

Copal.—Arrival of an aggregate of 2,803 bags of Congo copal, representing one of the concluding instalment shipments of this natural resin authorized before the present licensing system was devised but long held up by lack of cargo space, has at long last been recorded. Virtually all of the consignments making up this total had been spoken for and marketed before they reached here. Importers now believe that the arrival of one more set of these consignments will clean up the total aggregate of this resin free from licensing requirements awaiting shipment at the source since the outset of this year.

Meanwhile, the importers are eagerly awaiting allotment and licensing of the 3,000 tons, authorized for the second half of this year by the Combined Raw Materials Board, through the instrumentality of the War Production Board and other American government bureaus. But as long delays have already been experienced in procuring these licenses, there is a tendency to discredit the report that these allocations and licenses will be granted within the near future. In general, it is considered improbable that either shipments or arrivals will materialize before early Fall.

Shellac.—Although still handicapped in their operations by the inadequacy of the supply of low grade shellac for bleaching purposes available to the trade from the government stockpile, importers of this gum are one more able to do a fairly good business, meeting with the material so far available a sizable portion of the domestic

—Continued on page 62

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

An increase of five cents a bushel over present ceiling prices for flaxseed in some areas was announced by the Office of Price Administration effective August 14, 1944, will apply only in the basing points of Minneapolis, Duluth and Red Wing, Minnesota; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Chicago, Illinois; and Portland, Oregon. This means that the current price of $3.05 a bushel has been raised to $3.10 a bushel at these basing points, and will reflect an estimated average of $2.93 a bushel to producers for the current crop year.

The $3.30 a bushel California basing points price, the $2.95 a bushel Kansas basing points price and the $2.90 a bushel Texas basing points price remain unchanged, OPA said, because they already reflect parity to producers in these areas.

A predicted shortage in foods fats and oils may require the return of lard, shortening and salad oils to the ration list next Winter if war demands do not slacken, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which predicted that the production of fats and oils from domestic materials during the marketing year beginning Oct. 1 would be about 12.5 percent below that of the current season. The prospective reduction will be principally lard. Because this year's pig crop is about 28 percent smaller than last year's, the production of lard may drop a billion pounds below the estimated record output of 3,550,000,000 pounds this year, the bureau said.

Vegetable Oils

Coconut.—Arrivals of 1,196 tons were noted for delivery on prior orders.

Palm.—Some 1,200 tons were received and consigned against former contracts.

Soybean.—Contracts are now being offered to all processors in the Cotton Belt who desire to enter into arrangements with Commodity Credit Corporation covering the purchasing and processing of local soybeans of the 1944 crop, it was announced August 9 by the CCC. Issuance of contracts to processors in other than the Cotton States was announced by the agency last week.

The 1944 contract for the Cotton States is the same as the 1943 contract except for:—

1. The maximum price for f.o.b. plant sales of soybean oil meal, bulk basis, will be the maximum price specified in OPA regulations for bulk soybean oil meal at the plant location minus $2, or $48, whichever is greater.

2. The base chemical grade price will be inserted when each contract is approved. The base chemical grade price for hydraulic equipment will be calculated by using 8.58 pounds of soybean oil per bushel at the applicable ceiling price for crude soybean oil at the plant plus 47.5 pounds of meal at the maximum price under the contract for f.o.b. plant sales, determined as above outlined. The processor margin to be deducted from such price is 40 cents per bushel for hydraulic equipment and 37 cents for expeller equipment. If the plant has both hydraulic and expeller equipment, a weighted average price will be determined, using 200 bushels daily capacity for hydraulic presses; 400 bushels daily capacity for expellers; except that 600 bushels daily capacity will be used for super duo expellers. Processors shall enter in the space provided in the second "Whereas" clause the number and kind of the equipment in the plant.

3. Section 10 (b) has been clarified to provide that in case of a change in the ceiling price for oil or meal, an adjustment is to be made with respect to the quantity of oil and meal, as such or in the form of unprocessed soybeans, on hand at the time of such charge regardless of existing contracts.

4. Any meal or cracked cake offered to Commodity under the terms of the contract must be offered in car-load lots.

5. Section 23 has been revised to give the processor more complete protection with respect to his inventory of soybeans if it becomes impossible for him to process soybeans.

Reports from the West stated that the soybean crop early in August was doing very well and one or two more rains assuring a good harvest despite the unfavorable planting season.

The Commodity Credit Corporation was in the market for once-refined soybean oil during the week and requested offers in bulk for shipment during August and September for delivery to San Francisco, not later than August 12.

The Department of Agriculture estimated the soybean crop for beans as of August 1 at 178,000,000 bushels, comparing with 195,762,000 bushels harvested last year, and the ten-year average (1933-42) at 66,771,000 bushels. Yields per acre was indicated at 16.5 bushels against 18.1 bushels last month and the ten-year average (1933-42) of 17.1 bushels.

Tung.—The current crop of tung nuts in the States of Sao Paulo and Parana, Brazil, is estimated at 500,000 kilograms, from which 75 tons of good-quality oil may be obtained, according to reports to the Department of Commerce made public August 8. Because of the freeze last September, when the trees were in flower, the crop is considerably smaller than was expected.

In view of the fact that there is a stock of about 30 tons remaining from last year, manufacturers estimate that between 90 and 95 tons of oil will be available for export, the Department said. There is, however, a shortage of drums for exporting oil, and producers are reluctant to ship drums out of the country since they cannot be replaced.

The Department also said that prospects for tung production in 1945 are good, although no accurate estimate of possible production can be made before the September flowering. Tung trees, particularly in northern Parana, are said to be in excellent condition.

Atlanta, Aug. 9.—The market for oilseed materials was tight at ceiling prices. Cotton boll weevils are reported doing considerable damage in regions of heavy showers, while drouth threatens yields in other regions. Insects and diseases attacking the crop are being combated with fair to good success.

Los Angeles, Aug. 9.—Little change occurred last week in vegetable oils. Demand for cottonseed oil was rather urgent, but soya continues to lag. Most other oils were scarce. Prices unchanged at ceilings.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
192.7	**192.7**	**192.8**	**195.4**

Fuller's Earth Data: 1943

Production of fuller's earth in the United States in 1943 totaled 271,667 tons, valued at $2,867,808. This showed an increase of almost 100 percent from 1940, but was well short of the record of 335,644 tons attained in 1930.

Of the 1943 output, 80 percent was used in mineral oil refining; 7 percent in the refining of vegetable oils; and the remainder in a variety of applications from adsorbents to well-drilling mud.

The 1943 output compared with 204,244 tons, valued at $2,139,670, in 1942. It was distributed among producing areas as follows:—

	Short tons	Value
Florida and Georgia	105,647	$1,444,936
Illinois	63,909	575,805
Texas	94,137	728,141
California, Nevada, Tennessee, Utah	7,974	118,926

Flaxseed

Trading in seed inactive pending the higher ceiling of 5 cents per bushel, effective August 14.

Minneapolis, Aug. 9.—Beginning with last Monday the new crop movement set in with the arrival of two Minnesota and one South Dakota cars. Progress of the war lends hope of trade with Argentina before crushers are in actual need of supplies. Canadian news is not very encouraging on account of a drouth, although it was announced today that general rains prevailed through western provinces.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
This week	150,000	367,500	37,500	27,000
Since Sept. 1	22,087,000	17,322,000	3,279,000	1,832,500

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	Sept.
Saturday	$3.05	$3.05
Monday	3.05	3.05
Tuesday	3.05	3.05
Wednesday	3.05	3.05
Thursday	3.05	3.05
Friday	3.05	3.05

Buenos Aires, Aug. 11.—Flaxseed shipments during the week were 350,000 bushels to the United Kingdom. None to other destinations. Visible supply was estimated at 8,268,000 bushels. Flaxseed for export was quoted at $2.62½ per bushel, U. S. funds; Rosario, $1.81⅓ per bushel.

Hull, Aug. 11.—Bombay, August, £33; Calcutta (no quotations); La Plata, August, £22½ per ton.

Linseed Meal

Good call continued for deliveries against former contracts.

Minneapolis, Aug. 9.—There is plenty of inquiry for linseed meal but crushers are confining their efforts to cleaning up old contracts. Some of them are oversold for August. There is no new crop business being booked at the moment owing to the new ceiling price pending on flax.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	8,800,000	8,040,000
Since Sept. 1	534,534,700	493,240,000

Linseed Oil

An increase of 5c. per bushel over the present flaxseed ceiling prices announced by the Office of Price Administration was received with considerable interest by the trade. The advance, which becomes effective August 14, applied to the basing points of Minneapolis, Duluth and Red Wing, Minnesota; Milwaukee, Chicago, and Portland, Oregon, raising the price to $3.10 per bushel, and reflected an estimated average of $2.93 per bushel to producers for the current crop year. The advance did not apply to the current California ceiling of $3.30 per bushel or to the $2.95 per bushel for Kansas and $2.90 per bushel for Texas.

While the higher cost of seed was not expected to cause oil prices to advance, it resulted in a firmer tone in the market. Trading in oil was more active during the week and sizable orders were placed for raw oil at 14.7c. per pound, in tankcars for delivery for the balance of the year. A steady demand also was in evidence for deliveries of oil against former orders.

Seed in crushers' hands on the Atlantic coast is being steadily reduced, and from present indications, it was stated, crushing operations may have to be reduced or cease entirely unless current low stocks of seed are replenished from the Argentine or Canada within the next two months.

The Crop Reporting Bureau of the Department of Agriculture estimated the flaxseed crop as of August 1 at 26,462,000 bushels, as compared with 26,541,000 bushels on July 1, 52,008,000 bushels harvested in 1943, and the ten-year average (1933-42) and 17,180,000 bushels. Yield per acre was placed at 8.6 bushels, against 8.9 bushels last month and the ten-year (1933-42) average at 7.7 bushels.

Minneapolis, Aug. 9.—Today the government asked for offers of oil, though no amounts were mentioned. Shipping instructions continue fair to good and capacity production is being taken on old business.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	8,940,000	5,560,000
Since Sept. 1	344,208,000	149,470,000

Los Angeles, Aug. 9.—Linseed oil retained a strong tone during the week with oil moving in some quarters about two points below ceiling. Harvesting of the flax crop is nearing completion in California now, and receipts at Los Angeles and San Francisco are seasonally heavy. Oil quoted 14.3c. per pound in tankcars.

Cottonseed Oil

Business in cottonseed oil futures was limited with sales made at lower

—*Continued on page 56*

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Civilian requirements showed a rather typical midsummer trend last week, demand pressing less aggressively without disturbing the generally stable price structure. The war program requirements were well met by substantial shipments but even in this phase of the market signs of ample reserves being held by the government and its suppliers of finished products appeared often enough to reveal that war needs supplied from reserves tend to curtail deliveries for the war account.

Plentiful supplies of glycerin have ended the need for channeling diethyleneglycol and propyleneglycol as a glycerin substitute. The War Production Board removed both from allocation control. WPB also moved crude iodine to Group III of its Material Substitutions and Supply list; with a present stock that exceeds 1,000,000 pounds of crude, there is plenty of iodine for all military and civilian purposes.

The War Food Administration on August 3 reduced the quantities of milk powder required to be set aside in August and September by the producers to 65 percent of the spray process skimmed milk powder, and 35 percent of the roller process. The order reducing the set aside had been forecast weeks back.

Consumption of quicksilver exceeded its production in June by 400 flasks, according to the Bureau of Mines report of June operations. Excess of consumption over production was last reported in August, 1943. Quicksilver output for the first half of 1944 was set at 22,100 flasks. The data had been reflected in a general firming of quicksilver prices prior to release of the report.

Stocks of sugar on June 30 last were reported at 1,287,717 tons, compared with 1,478,869 tons in June, 1943, in a report of the WFA. Distribution of sugar in the United States by primary distributors during January-June was revealed to have been 3,202,262 tons after eliminating 229,920 tons exported. In the corresponding period of 1943, the distribution was 3,099,391 tons after a deduction of 255,728 tons for export.

One hundred forty-five wholesale druggists, reporting to the Bureau of the Census, aggregate sales of $27,387,000 in June showed a decrease of 1 percent from May and a change of less than 0.5 percent in inventories. In comparison with June, 1943, their sales were up 3 percent and their inventories were 5 percent larger.

Acetanilide.—May production was reported at 367,342 pounds and stocks reported at the end of that month were 802,667 pounds. They are Bureau of the Census figures. Both figures were less than April data.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic.—The Bureau of the Census reported May production at 819,287 pounds, and stocks of 960,934 pounds at the month-end. Both were above April figures.

Acid, Citric.—Further sales of granular acid were effected on July 15 by the War Food Administration. On that date, 11,000 pounds were sold to an industrial consumer at 21.526c. per pound.

Acid, Tartaric.—Remains in very tight position. Producers well engaged ahead. Production remains about static because of there being little gain in supplies of raw material.

Alcohol. — Operation of Kentucky whisky distilleries in the interest of alcohol for beverage consumption has made it necessary to move alcohol stored in Lawrenceville, Ill., Zionsville, Ind., and Indianapolis to the synthetic rubber plant located at Louisville, Ky. To effect the transfer, the Office of Defense Transportation has obtained from the State of Indiana its permission to move overweight trucks over its roads from storage points to the rubber plant at Louisville during the August "holiday" of the whisky distilleries.

Butyl Acetate.—According to the data provided by the Bureau of the Census, May production of normal butyl acetate totaled 5,757,102 pounds, and stocks at the month-end were 3,911,193 pounds. The May allocations of WPB had been 1,200,852 pounds of the normal item.

Castor Oil.—Arrivals of beans totaled 510,000 pounds, bringing the total arrival since January 1 to 163,970,496 pounds. The latter figures compares with 182,041,600 pounds arrived during the corresponding period in 1943. An arrival of 231,403 kilos of oil was also noted. Reports from Brazil made the 1943 bean exports from that country as 155,685 metric tons, comparing with 116,169 metric tons in 1942. Oil exports in 1943 were 12,629 metric tons. Demand for oil in this market continued active and supplies were reported ample.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Good call for castor oil is a prevailing feature of the market currently. Prices are thoroughly firm. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Codliver Oil. — Stocks of this oil have increased by 1,179 drums for which there is a ready and future market of substantial proportions. Prices remain steady and the requirements indicate no probable surplus of supply.

Diethylether.—May production of 5,479,997 pounds and month-end stocks totaling 1,317,271 pounds were reported by the Bureau of the Census. Both categories were smaller than in April.

Diethyleneglycol. — Allocation controls have been removed because larger and improved imports of fats and oils from South America, Africa, and India have made the item available for uses other than that of a glycerin substitute, for which it formerly had been primarily channeled.

Ethyl Acetate.—The Bureau of the Census data shows May production at 8,213,741 pounds. Stocks at the end of the month totaled 5,397,266 pounds. Both production and stocks gained over April returns.

Fishliver Oils. — Tightness of supplies and expansive demand continued to feature a market in which sales were always at ceiling levels. Production of vitamin A during January-June, 1944, totaled 30.1 trillion A units, comparing with 46.6 trillion units produced in the corresponding six months of 1943, and being 35 percent less than the 1943 output. Of the total, 9.7 trillion units were made from dogfish-liver oil and 8.6 trillion units were the product of soupfin shark oil. Purchases of dogfish livers in the 1944 six-month period totaled 2,816,000 pounds, or four times the purchases made over that period in 1943. War Food Administration latest purchases totaled 20,872 pounds of sharkliver oil, bought at the 30c. per million units ceiling.

San Francisco, August 9.—There is no improvement in the Pacific Coast supply of fish liver oils. Prices are at the ceiling and the bidding for livers is such that it is obvious manufacturers are working on a very slim margin. The volume of liver arrivals from Mexico has been maintained, especially the material yielding 18,000 to 30,000 units of A per

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
239.5	239.5	239.2	241.0

Dry Milk Products in 1943

The Department of Agriculture has released the following premilinary report of dairy products manufactured in 1943:—

	Factories Reporting	Total
Dried buttermilk	308	60,322
Dried whole milk	90	137,229
Dried skim milk (spray proc.)	132	236,380
Dried skim milk (roller proc.)	340	269,014
Dried skim milk (animal feed)	272	24,446
Total dried skim milk	496	529,840
Dried cream	*	191
Dried whey	40	110,218
Dried casein	112	18,388

* Less than five firms reporting.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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gram, which oil is in keen demand. No California shark landing figures are available, and Seattle reports only 1,410 pounds of soupfin shark carcasses for the week ended August 4th.

Glycerin.—The prospect favors large purchases on lend-lease account during the last half year and it is understood that most of such buying will be for Russian lend-lease account. It is this business that is likely to be interposed between the refiners' desire to increase warehouse inventories and the attainment of that desire. Glycerin is still considered good property for the postwar period and creation of a stockpile against which to draw for the worldwide shipment of American glycerin is an objective that may be interfered with by government purchases for lend-lease and for its own war program, the latter requirement being somewhat new in character and probably involving very substantial quantities.

Chicago, August 9.—Glycerin is in good market tone while buyers are taking a relatively large amount of material. The market seems to be continuing in a good state of balance. Ruling prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Iodine.—Iodine is now listed in Group III of the Materials Substitutions and Supply List of the War Production Board. This is the group of materials that are in excess of current essential needs. Because of the availibility of iodine, its use, whenever possible, as a substitute for articles listed in Groups I and II is urged. Throughout World War No. 2, stocks of Chilean crude iodine have been ample for all military and civilian needs, and at this time said stocks are in excess of 1,000,000 pounds.

Menthol.—Brazil reports a June mint harvest of 170,000 to 200,000 kilograms and estimates a menthol production of 80 to 100 tons.

Milk Powder.—Purchases made by the War Food Administration between July 7 and July 31, inclusive, were:—Skimmed milk powder, spray process, 10,772,051 pounds; roller process, 6,796,078 pounds. Whole milk powder, 12,325,696 pounds. On August 3, the WFA issued its August-September set-aside order, effective as of August 1, which ordered producers to lay aside 60 percent of their spray process production, and 35 percent of the roller process output during the two months stated above. This order was forecast some weeks back.

Niacinamide.—Stocks of this article at the end of May totaled 8,359 pounds, a decrease from April figures, according to figures provided by the Bureau of the Census.

Phenobarbital.—Bureau of the Census figures for May show production of 24,683 pounds and a month-end supply of 51,342 pounds. Production was more than in April, but stocks were less.

Propyleneglycol.—On August 8, WPB removed allocation controls from this article, a development made possible by the improved imports of fats and oils from South America, Africa, and India, bettering the glycerin supply and hence making propyleneglycol available for uses other than that of a glycerin substitute. When under allocation, it had been mainly channeled as a glycerin substitute material.

Quicksilver.—The market continued to develop firmer undertones and, with production closed down now, and the still les active Winter period being not far away, accumulation of surplus stocks in the hands of dealers and distributors is not likely to amount to much. According to data supplied by the Bureau of Mines, June production was less than consumption, this being the first time since August, 1943, that consumption exceeded output. The data follows:—

Quicksilver Data: June

	Flasks			
			Stocks*	
	Output	Use	Makers	Others
Jan.	4,400	3,400	5,549	11,300
Feb.	3,800	3,700	5,450	9,400
March ..	3,800	3,600	5,011	9,900
April ...	3,700	3,200	5,604	9,700
May	3,400	3,100	6,171	8,900
June ...	3,000	3,400	5,757	9,000

* June 30, 1944.

San Francisco, Aug. 9.—General firming of the market is reported this week, with larger volume of sales made. Producers quoting $100 to $105 per flask, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Pectin.—Latest purchases made by the War Food Administration for lend-lease operations totaled 532,330 pounds.

Riboflavin.—According to May data supplied by the Bureau of the Census, production in that month increased to 9,039 pounds, and, by the month-end, stocks were 39,228 pounds, a gain over April stocks.

Thiamin Hydrochloride.—The most recent purchase of the War Food Administration for lend-lease purposes totaled 1,270 kilos.

Sulfa Drugs.—The Bureau of the Census reports May production at 336,835 pounds, a decrease from April output. Stocks at the end of the month were 1,650,100 pounds, an increase over April.

Going to Latin America

Otto N. Frankfurter, director of exports for the Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, plans to start his 1944 Latin American trip August 25. He will go by air, stopping at various places from Puerto Rico to Argentina, and will be gone three months.

Richardson Succeeds VanDyke In Squibb Institute Post

Dr. Arthur P. Richardson has been appointed head of the division of pharmacology of the Squibb Institute for Medical Research, New Brunswick, N. J. He succeeds Dr. Harry B. Van Dyke, who has become head of the department of pharmacology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. Dr. Richardson has been head of the department of pharmacology at the University of Tennessee medical school.

Fisher Heads Anchor-Hocking

William V. Fisher, associated with the Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation, Lancaster, Ohio, for twenty-five years, has been elected president of the company. He had been vice-president and general manager, and he succeeds in the presidency I. J. Collins, the company's only president in its 38 years, who has been elected to the new position of chairman of the corporation.

Harold H. Clapp, Inc., Rochester, N. Y., subsidiary of American Home Products, Inc., and manufacturer of baby foods, has elected Dr. R. A. Reinecke and W. R. Harmon as vice-presidents.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

—Continued from page 51

prices during the week. Sales of March oil were made 55 points below season's highs and 91 points under ceilings.

Refined grades demand continued in good volume on allocation, while new business was slow.

The Department of Agriculture forecast the 1944 cotton crop as of August 1 at 11,022,000 equivalent 500-pound bales, as compared with 11,428,-151 bales produced last year and 12,-819,506 bales in 1942. Average production in the ten years (1933-42) totaled 12,455,000 bales. Area for harvest was placed at 20,081,000 acres. Condition on August 1 was 75 percent of normal, compared with 79 percent a year ago and an August 1 average of 74 percent in the ten years (1933-42). The indicated yield per acre was placed at 263.5 pounds, against 253.5 pounds produced last year and 226.9 pounds the ten-year average.

The differential of 0.4c. per pound that had been allowed special bland lard over base or standard commercial refined lard has been extended to all lard conforming to the same standards as that product, the Office of Price Administration announced.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
September	....	....	14.31 nom.
October	....	....	14.00 nom.
December	....	....	13.75 nom.
March	13.60	13.40	13.40-13.60
May	13.55	13.55	13.40-13.65

Total sales, 12.

Cash, 14.31c. nom.

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12⅝c.; Texas, 12c. (all ceiling prices).

Fatty Acids

Demand was spasmodic and mainly for actual needs. Inquiry for forward delivery increasing.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—More interest in the fatty acids market was noted during the week. Trading was light.

Cake and Meal

Requirements of War Food Order-9 that processors of oilseeds set aside 20 percent of their production of cottonseed, soybean, linseed and peanut oil meal, cake or pellets for distribution under direction of the War Food Administrator were continued for the month of September under terms of an amendment to the order issued August 5.

Los Angeles, Aug. 9.—The supply situation for soybean meal was considerably easier than for other oilseed cakes and meals this week. Local stocks were reported as quite liberal as result of recent large receipts and some current offerings went unplaced. Linseed meal remained in good demand at ceilings in the San Francisco region this week. Crushers generally limited sales to long established customers but sold some meal for shipment as far forward as December. Trading in cottonseed meal remained at a standstill because of negligible supply. With San Joaquin Valley stocks of old-crop meal seasonally light, crushers were not offering new-crop meal for future shipment. Recent sales of copra meal, tested 21 percent protein, at the ceiling price of $2.25 per unit plus cost of bags.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Increased production of low grades and little inquiry resulted in easier tone, and sales were transacted in brown and other low grades from ¼c. to ⅜c. below ceilings. Higher grades were in better demand and were moving at ceilings.

Tallow.—Consumers continued to manifest an active inquiry for tallow, and while trading was light during the week, prices were maintained at ceilings.

Fish Oils

Menhaden.—Users absorbed fair-sized lots for immediate requirements. The market was unchanged at ceilings.

Los Angeles, Aug. 9.—Because of unfavorable conditions during several recent spawning seasons, pilchards are expected to be somewhat less abundant this year and the industry will find it necessary to operate with maximum efficiency to take full advantage of available supplies. The boat situation in the pilchard fishery is considerably improved over last year as a result of the return of many vessels requisitioned by the Navy, and new construction. The netting shortage is expected to be averted as all netting manufacturers were authorized by the WPB to concentrate on the manufacture of netting for the pilchard fishery.

San Francisco reports the sardine oil market quiet during the week. Despite the opening of the season, only a few boats have gone out due to the full-moon period, but 300 tons of fish were reported caught. Crude oil remains at the ceiling of 66.75c. per gallon in tankcars.

Baltimore, Aug. 9.—The menhaden fishing season in the Chesapeake Bay and the more northern waters off Lewes, Del., and New Jersey continued unsatisfactory. A stormy day and night last week virtually put the fleet out of business, and much the same thing happened last Tuesday, when the wind was quite blustery. In addition to the smallness of the catches, the fish yielded eight gallon or less. The demand for crude oil continued slow. Refiners placed orders cautiously, with whatever business there was being done at the ceiling of 8.9c. per pound for crude.

Waxes

Trading in waxes was light and spasmodic during the week. The market was firm with all grades selling at ceilings. Sales of carnauba wax were noted for December forward shipment from Brazil at the ceiling. Most offerings were for January forward positions. The bulk of recent arrivals of carnauba were delivered or held for delivery against prior orders. Stocks for resale on the spot were limited.

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A.P.M.A. Committees Named by Rorer

A number of additional committee appointments in the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association have been completed by Gerald F. Rorer, president. Among these are the following groups, whose chairmen are as noted:—

Catalog simplification, executive—Dr. Charles E. Vanderkleed, of McNeil Laboratories, Philadelphia; secretary, Herbert C. Rorer, of William H. Rorer, Inc., Philadelphia.

Contact—Dr. Frank B. Fisk, of the Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis; vice-chairman, Dr. C. O. Miller, of the Lakeside Laboratories, Inc., Milwaukee; secretary, Dr. R. J. Fosbinder, of the Maltbie Chemical Company, Newark, N. J.

Contact research board—Dr. C. O. Miller, of the Lakeside Laboratories, Milwaukee; vice-chairman, George E. Ewe, of the Tailby-Nason Company, Cambridge, Mass.

Entertainment—F. Gottfried, of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

Industry and business policy—Ronald Helps, of Schieffelin & Co., New York.

Legislative—Charles F. Miles, of the Ames Company, Elkhart, Ind.

Membership—J. L. Rogers, of the Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis.

Memorials—Carl N. Angst, of the Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis.

Production, Western section — Jack Schopflin, of George A. Breon & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Publicity—Harry C. Phibbs, of the Harry Phibbs Advertising Agency, Chicago.

Registration—R. M. Yale, of S. B. Penick & Co., New York.

Sales and advertising, Western section —Harry L. Davis, of Flint, Eaton & Co., Decatur, Ill.

Scientific advisory—Dr. George R. Cowgill, of Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Time and place—H. B. Johnson, of the Zemmer Company, Pittsburgh.

Trade-name—S. B. Penick, jr., of S. B. Penick & Co., New York.

Obituaries

—Continued from page 4

William S. Stowell

William Stuart Stowell, a director of the American Cyanamid Company and president of its subsidiary unit, the Chemical Construction Corporation, died August 6 in his home in this city. He was sixty years old.

Mr. Stowell was a native of New York State. He was a graduate in engineering from Cornell University and was engaged in construction work, including the Pennsylvania Railroad station in New York, for several years before becoming chief engineer for the American Cyanamid Company in 1917. He was one of a group of the company's engineers loaned to Air Nitrates for the construction of the Muscle Shoals plant. He was made a director of the company in 1923, and in 1931 he was made president of the Chemical Construction Corporation. His work in that connection comprised the construction of chemical plants in many parts of the world. It was especially important in the chemical and related programs of the present war in which connection some of the more important construction was at Cactus, Texas; Lake Ontario, N. Y.; Ozark, Ark.; Jayhawk, Kans.; and Welland, Ont.

Mr. Stowell's mother is still living, at the age of ninety years; he is survived also by a sister, Mrs. Ruth S. Hardy.

Albert F. Sulzer

Albert F. Sulzer, vice-president of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., died August 6. He was sixty-six years old.

Mr. Sulzer was born in Chicago. After graduating from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1901, he went with the Eastman company as an assistant chemist. He later became plant manager, was made a director in 1932, and was elected vice-president in 1934. He was a member of the State War Council and a director of several affiliates of the Eastman Kodak Company.

His mother and his wife survive him.

John H. Dolan, for twenty-five years an employee of the American Cyanamid Company in Linden, N. J., died August 8 in his home in Elizabeth. He leaves a widow, a daughter, and a son who is a lieutenant in the army.

William E. Hall, for twenty-seven years manager of the New York office of the J. Hungerford Smith Company, manufacturer of fruit syrups, Rochester, N. Y., died August 8. He was sixty-five years old. His wife survives him.

Mrs. Ernest Wertheimer, mother of Pierre and Paul Wertheimer, owners of Bourjois Perfumes, Inc., died August 7 in her home in New York. She was eighty-five years old.

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Trade Briefs

Phosphate Mining Company, New York, has increased its capital from $2,500,000 to $3,100,000.

Wellcome Foundation has engaged Dr. Charles Halliley Kellaway, Melbourne, Australia, as director of its research laboratories in the United States and England. He will have his headquarters in London.

Philip Publicker, president of the Miflin Chemical Corporation, Philadelphia, has purchased the East Island estate of the late J. P. Morgan at Glen Cove, Long Island.

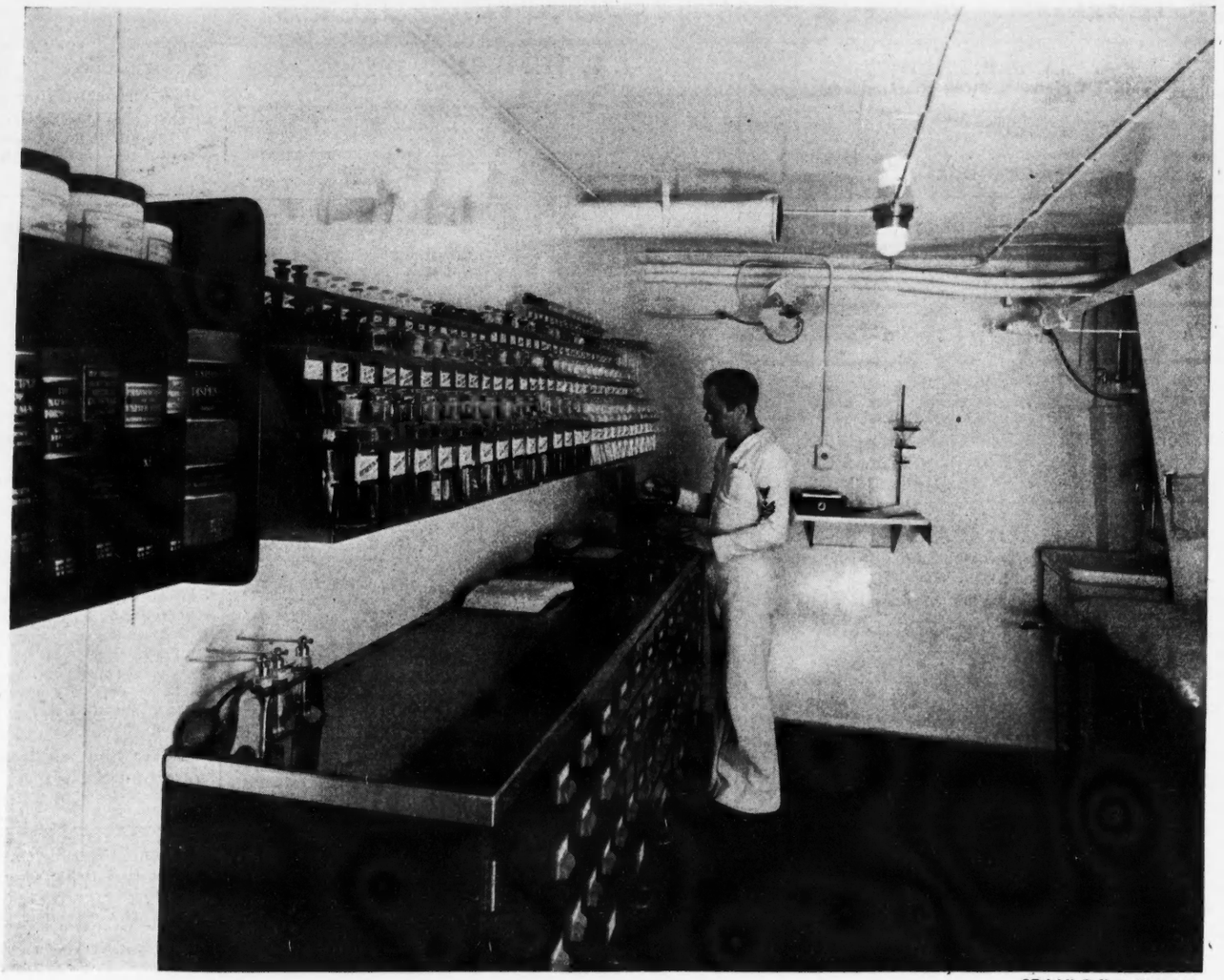
W. E. Balcom, for four years North Central States representative for the Pepsodent Company, Chicago, now a division of Lever Brothers Company, has been advanced to Eastern sales manager, with headquarters in New York.

"Polo Kola," as a beverage tradename, has been adjudged an infringement of "Coca-Cola" by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.

Herman Ballard, chief pharmacist's mate, New York, has been awarded the Navy silver star for "repeatedly risking his life in administering first aid to the wounded and supervising their evacuation under heavy fire at Bougainville, Solomon Islands."

Adam J. Hazlett, general manager of sales for Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, has been made vice-president in charge of

"Tergitol" penetrant 4 paste, a slurry of "Tergitol" penetrant 4, is now offered by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, a unit of Union Carbide & Carbon corporation, New York. This paste is made up of 50 percent dehydrated sodium tetradecyl sulphate and 50 percent water.



Official U. S. Navy Photograph

Aboard an aircraft carrier, a Pharmacist's Mate prepares a prescription, having at command a complete stock of drugs and compounds.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS

Drugs developed for the care of the armed forces have suggested new products which will eventually be available for civilian use. And in experimental laboratories throughout the country, chemists and pharmacologists are carrying on the preliminary work.

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BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS — FOR VICTORY

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The problem of supply, now and in the future, was a major consideration in the market for botanical drugs last week. Demand continued to be light, but the available supply in most quarters was also conservative and the lack of a larger volume of buying was, therefore, without influence on the price structure.

Condimental botanicals swung into the forefront of developments when it was learned that there is a movement afoot which seeks higher price ceilings on a number of such items. A trade committee has the matter in charge and it plans to place before the Office of Price Administration a petition for higher price ceilings on coriander, cumin, dill, fennel, fenugreek, blue and white poppy and sesame seeds. Also, on turmeric root.

Behind this move for relief is the statement that stocks of these articles are disappearing rather fast because it is impossible to import replacement supplies bought at current prices at primary market points if their sale must be not above the current ceilings. The feeling at present current among those associated with the movement is that there is an excellent chance of getting ceilings raised on whole goods, but that there is little chance that higher ceilings will be permitted on milled merchandise. If this latter opinion prove correct, sales by importers of whole goods would be curtailed to that extent. The matter has not been placed formally before OPA as yet.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Fenugreek seed, domestic, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

None

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Areca nuts, powdered, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Syrian, 1½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Syrian, dewhiskered, 2c. per lb.
Dill seed, dewhiskered, ½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Turkish, 2c. per lb.
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, ½c. per lb.
Paprika, Chilean, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
252.2	252.2	245.1	258.5

Balsams

Copaiba.—Rather quiet for the moment but prices remain steady, nevertheless. Costs provide little change for competition. Arrivals totaled 277 cases.

Fir.—Very firm. Stocks reported moderate in size, especially as concerned Canadian balsam. Demand rather routine at the moment.

Barks

Cinchona.—Deliveries of bark for defense purposes recently totaled 3,613 bales. It was Central American material and was destined for distribution to the quinine manufacturers.

Elm.—It turns out that failure of collection was caused by the too slow completion of import requirements of foreign buyers. When permission to import, and the necessary licenses had been obtained, it was too late to make collections. The result is a spot market virtually bare of select bark in bundles.

Soap.—Additions to available spot stocks totaled 218 bales. The market appeared sufficiently supplied to meet the current moderate demand.

Wild Cherry.—Although stocks in the country have gained, the success has been at comparatively high prices and it is still not clear that sufficient bark has been accumulated to cover requirements next season.

Beans

Vanilla.—The market held very firm. Most of the Mexican cuts destined for this country have arrived and much of the stock has been moved. Movement of whole beans to this market continues steadily but it is not likely that warehouse stocks will amount to much after consumer needs have been covered. The main dependence, as to future supplies, is on the eventual arrival of Bourbon bean on this market.

Berries

Cubeb.—Inquiries for this article were in the market last week, but so far as could be learned, they could not be satisfied. Usual sources reported nothing available.

Prickly Ash.—Only moderate quantities have been accumulated because prices which buyers would pay were not often attractive to the workers. Holdover stocks were also moderate.

Flowers

Clover.—Primary market acquisition of replacement stocks has been definitely moderate in size and no surplus of supply is likely during the next consuming season.

Elder.—Some merchandise might possibly be secured in Spain from whence elder berries recently came. The domestic collection has been moderate and achieved at a comparatively high cost to the collectors.

Safflower.—Montana is growing substantial quantities of safflower but the cultivation is for seed. Hence, it would be exceptional to get any flowers from that domestic enterprise.

Gums

Arabic.—Many hold plentiful stocks of this gum but buyers are few as compared with the supplies available. Trade leaders believe that the article warrants special attention of buyers. Postwar demand, from a world point of view, is expected to be large. Present cost in the primary market were said to be equivalent to prewar prices, the additional landed costs being due to increased government export tariffs at the source and the much higher ocean freight rate. The primary market advises that any further decline in prices there will be fractional. Advances in prices at the source have been moderate, while the cost of merchandise imported into the Sudan has advanced up to 400 percent. These factors are believed likely to affect future price movements and some quarters think that when normal conditions return, prices higher than the present level are likely to prevail for a year or two after the war.

Ghatti.—Stocks gained through the arrival of 50 bags of this gum.

Karaya.—Consumers were able to operate in a market containing 2,747 bags more gum as the result of a recent arrival. The deliveries against contract accounted for considerable quantities of the arrival.

Niger.—Chewing gum manufacturers received 2,735 bags of this "rubber" gum.

Olibanum.—Spot prices remained steady and demand continued moderate. Arrival of 155 bags was reported.

Herbs and Leaves

Laurel.—Turkish material was reduced to 33c. to 34c. per pound. Other varieties lacked quotable change. Market reported as quiet.

Marjoram.—An offering of California French-type material was made at 86c. to 87c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast. Spot prices for Argentine, Chilean, and Portuguese varieties held steady under light request.

Oregano.—Curly leaf Mexican herb was cheaper at 10c. to 10½c. per pound.

Sage.—The price for French-type on the Pacific coast was 82c. to 85c. per pound. Leucophylla for July-August delivery was 55c. to 60c. per pound, also f.o.b. coast. Cyprus and Spanish sage held steady.

Thyme.—The Pacific coast was offering one ton of French-type herb at 86c. to 87c. per pound, f.o.b. coast, for prompt shipment. Spanish thyme was 18½c. to 19c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts.—Powdered material was shaded to 22c. to 23c. per pound in company with the development of a slightly more competitive market.

Kola Nuts.—Brokers report goods in hand seeking buyers with poor success.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Lycopodium.—A leading collector of this article says there is no justification for any lower prices. The collection season is well under way but workers are scarce because they will not gather the item at the prices offered. Production from virgin "beds" usually drop by 50 percent the second year and decrease to 10 percent in the third. The yields of "beds" worked continuously year after year. With scarcity of labor, the low market price, and the lowered productivity of "beds," only higher prices will stimulate production, according to the primary market factor.

Roots

Arrow.—Holding very firm in line with the absence of superior sized stocks and the maintenance of very good request.

Belladonna.—Stocks have never been too large and they have shrunken enough to give a firmer undertone to the remaining supply. Not much addition to supply is possible since cultivation was not very great this year.

Blood. — Absorption of supplies, either by contract sales or transactions for prompt delivery have reduced reserves sufficiently to create a much firmer undertone to prices.

Turmeric.—Arrival of 699 bags of turmeric fingers was reported. Petition for higher ceiling to be filed with OPA.

Seeds

Anise.—Syrian seed was pushed for sale actively at the price of 20½c. to 21c. per pound. Mexican seed failed of further decline but continued easy.

Caraway.—Syrian dewhiskered material was cheaper at 64c. to 65c. per pound.

Celery.—Spot continued cheaper that goods for later arrival. Stocks gained by 2,877 bags.

Coriander.—Needy consumers continued to hope that seed will soon leave North Africa for this country. Higher ceilings are to be requested.

Cumin.—A movement that seeks a higher ceiling on whole goods is afoot.

Dill.—Arrival of 525 bags reported. Dewhiskered material became cheaper

—*Continued on page 68*

Protective Coatings

—*Continued from page 49*

and export demand and looking forward confidently to the importation by the government authorities of greater quantities of these most called-for cheaper grades, heretofore in such scanty supply at the source, before importing is turned back to them October 1. By that time, moreover, it is expected that many of the bleachers, who had latterly suspended operations, will have resumed processing bleached lac, provided that they can obtain more liberal allotments of commercial alcohol for this purpose.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—A slight easing of the market for imported casein and a moderate stiffening of that for domestic grades has occurred within the past week as the supply of the imported material, present and prospective, has proved more than sufficient for the waning demand and as the output of domestic casein has tapered off still further. The price now generally asked for Argentine acid-precipitated casein has been shaded to 18 cents in several instances, although 18½ cents is still quoted in some quarters. Domestic material is once more commanding the OPA ceiling prices. The arrival of an aggregate of 5,919 bagfuls of imported casein, weighing about 385 tons, is noted. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports the estimated domestic production for June at 2,987,000 pounds, or 19 percent smaller than for the corresponding month of last year, while estimating the domestic output for the first half of this year as amounting to 10,049,000 pounds, a decrease of 12 percent under that for the first half of 1943.

Glues.—With allocations of finished hide glues and acidulated bone glues for the third quarter proving moderately satisfactory to consumers and with manufacturers in receipt of increasing quantities of raw materials, the only serious obstacle still encountered in this industry is lack of adequate manpower. A further notable easing of WPB's allocations for the fourth quarter of this year is now being arranged.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Mint oils were the center of interest last week in the essential oil market, not because of any substantial trading in spots or futures, but because of an adverse government decision as regards a higher ceiling on spearmint, and because of crop reports on peppermint.

The Office of Price Administration rejected dealers' and producers' petitions for a higher spearmint oil ceiling in the late hours of the previous week. Reasons for the rejection were that maximum prices now prevailing were well above the minimum necessary to sustain the spearmint industry; that no complaint regarding spearmint prices were made when the peppermint ceiling was raised some months back; and that when peppermint prices were raised to increase production, it had been expected that production of spearmint would be affected thereby. The petitions had been for a rise of 50c. in prices for both producers and dealers. The reaction of dealers may be inferred from the fact that many last week declared that, since they had had no spearmint to sell for many weeks, they would simply extend the status quo indefinitely, or until such time as farmers produce oil and deliver it to dealers at a price permitting them to resell with profit at not more than $4 per pound.

Crop reports on peppermint indicated Indiana production to be at its peak from short but good foliage, which, however, is expected to yield less than last year. Michigan production is under way, with yield running ahead of the 1943 output of oil. Spotty stands in some fields may mean less production in some areas. Mint stands in Washington were reported as relatively poor in new fields, but good in old plantings. Hot, dry weather and a lack of subsoil moisture is expected to make 1944 production less than in 1943.

Nothing new developed in lemon oil. Two developments are believed desirable. One, continued importation of Italian oil for civilian consumption. Two, diversion of more domestic production into civilian channels. At this time there are few signs of the developments being realized. Nor is there any sign of bergamot being sent here from Italy, and ample quantities of North African oil stocks are not moving to the United States.

Progress of the war in France suggests that, in the not far distant future, and because military events will inexorably force the Germans out of Grasse back toward the Rhine, French oils and concentrates may be added to that group of materials which, though freed from enemy control, still cannot be brought here so long as a return to private import is delayed and returning ships continue to come home in ballast.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
262.6	262.6	262.2	245.9

Essential Oils

Almond.—Any and all varieties of this oil were hard to get except as concerned the expressed variety which seemed to be in fair, if not exactly large, reserve at very firm prices.

Angelica.—The offering of limited quantities of root oil has not stimulated consumer interest. It was realized that the very high price for which the article must sell unless a loss be taken by the holder operates to the reduction of activity on the part of buyers.

Anise.—Inquiries went unsatisfied last week. The open market had been cleared of stocks some time back and there were no offerings made by former users seeking to liquidate even the smallest kind of supplies.

Avocado.—Occupying a very firm place that corresponded with the lack of stocks exceeding the most modest kind of reserves. Replacement did not appear to be easy.

Bay.—The market appeared to be very quiet. Transactions usually involved jobbing quantities but the lack of a more lively request had no adverse effect on prices. Stocks were conservative.

Bergamot.—The situation, so far as concerns getting oil in Italy to the United States, remains in statu quo. Furthermore, dealers know very little about the prospect for supplies other than that the oil is there and its transfer to this country is subject to the decision of the Army.

Bois de Rose.—The supply situation on the open market remained comparatively tight and manufacturing consumers who process the article are not believed to hold much of this raw material in reserve. The transport problem remains as much alike as ever.

Cananga.—The number of inquiries that failed to result in firm offerings last week was testimony to the reduced state of stocks. Some have been compelled to call the market nominal.

Cedarleaf.—Although the movement was not in large lots, that in jobbing quantities was more than sufficient to keep the market clear of competition and to maintain an exceptionally firm price position for the item.

Citronella.—Limited quantities of Ceylon oil were in the market, but the supplies in hand were oftentimes earmarked for delivery against contracts. Replacement is slow as to passage, and irregular as to arrival.

Clove.—Definitely steady since present spot prices and the cost to replace the current reserves eliminated most opportunity for even occasional shading of prevailing quotations. Deliveries were on a fairly satisfactory base.

Coriander.—Not a pound of seed has come from North Africa but it is reported that an exploration committee has gone to Morocco to see if it could unscrew the almost inscrutable situation with trading in Moroccan products in general, coriander seed for distillation included.

Dill.—Market moderately active at very steady prices. Outlook for the weed-oil crop in the Far West was said to be fairly satisfactory but a real surplus in supplies seemed doubtful.

Erigeron.—Because of low returns to the producers, production this year is expected to be very small, if any. Ceilings are the stumbling block.

Geranium.—Four casks of this oil were reported as arriving. The market has been restocked moderately of late but much oil has already been moved to manufacturing consumers. In some respects, the spot market shows signs of being nominal.

Grapefruit.—Demand for whole fruit is taking liberally of available supplies and hence the producers' reserves of this oil remain comparatively small. Prices remain correspondingly firm. Not much demand at the moment.

Lemon.—Until more oil is shipped from Italy—and such shipment is highly problematical and uncertain—consumers of the civilian sort will continue to get along on very short rations. It was felt that the oil already bought there would reach here promptly if it were destined to the manufacture of products for the armed forces but requirements of that sort will be filled for some time from a government stock of some 100,000 pounds of oil. It may be that said reserve may ease up on the consumption of domestic oil on military account but that development is still being awaited.

Lime.—Because demand for lime juice as a source of citric acid has almost ceased, according to reports from London, cultivation of limes in the British West Indies has been reduced. There is also reported to be substantial research afoot in the BWI on the chemistry of lime oil, this for the purpose of developing consumption by local manufacturing industries.

Nutmeg.—Holding very firm. Production cost, based on what is paid now for raw material, tends to elimi-

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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BOSTON CHICAGO LOS ANGELES ST. LOUIS TORONTO, CANADA MEXICO, D. F.

FACTORIES AT CLIFTON, N. J. AND SEILLANS (VAR) FRANCE

nate any downward movement in oil prices regardless of the quantity available. As a matter of fact, the available stock is distinctly moderate and some former dealers continue unable to offer.

Orange.—The supply seems ample in all respects and consumption does not expand sufficiently to keep prices in continued action toward higher levels.

Peppermint.—Crop reports state that the mint harvest in Indiana is just past the peak. The foliage was short but good, although yields are expected to average lower than last year. Distillation in Michigan has gotten underway and yields are running well ahead of those a year ago. Spotty stands, however, may reduce production in many fields. In Washington stands on new fields were said to be relatively poor, but the older fields were said to be in good condition. Yields are expected to fall behind those in 1943 because hot, dry weather and a decided lack of subsoil moisture has been unfavorable for peppermint.

Spearmint.—This was the "black beast" of the essential oil market last week. The Office of Price Administration has refused to set higher ceiling prices for either producers or dealers, stating that the maximum prices now in effect are well above the minimum necessary to sustain the industry. The requested but rejected ceilings were $4 for producers, and $4.50 for dealers. For some reason, OPA seems to have believed that by raising peppermint price ceilings to increase production of that oil, it would also provide the stimuli that would affect production of spearmint, though just why it should have so believed is a minor mystery to dealers. It also has said that no one complained about a dealers' spearmint ceiling of $4 per pound at the time when peppermint ceilings were raised. The fact is that petitions for relief from a ceiling squeeze expressed producers' and dealers' opposition to the spearmint ceiling, which petitions have now been denied.

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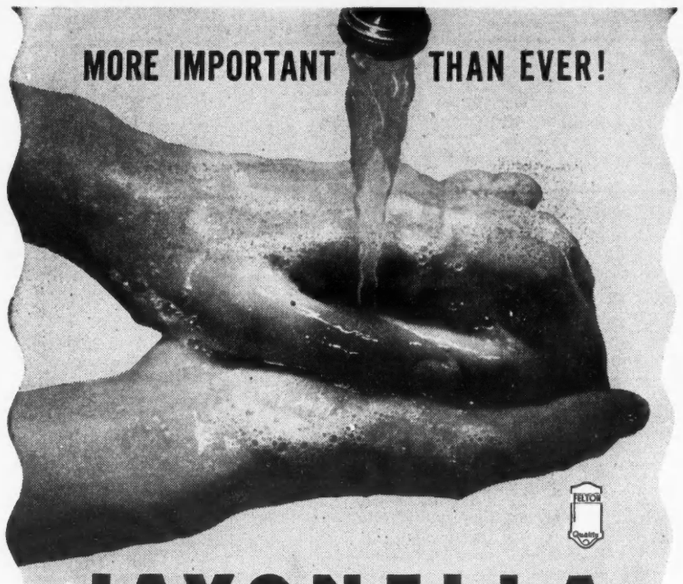

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LAUNDRY SOAPS • WASHING POWDERS
LIQUID CLEANSERS • POLISHES, etc.
EVEN when oil of citronella was low in price and easy to obtain, JAVONELLA was a reliable favorite. A great many manufacturers preferred its finer, cleaner odor, its uniform quality and consistent economy. And now that Citronella is high in price and difficult to get, JAVONELLA is more important than ever before.
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FELTON CHEMICAL CO., INC.
599 JOHNSON AVE., B'KLYN, N. Y. • BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES
MANUFACTURERS OF AROMATIC CHEMICALS, NATURAL DERIVATIVES, PERFUME AND FLAVOR OILS

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde.—Allocation of benzaldehyde and the manpower situation complicate the delivery position of this item. Not much available now but slight signs of relief exist.

Amyl Salicylate.—Production is retarded by manufacturing problems, but reasonable quantities are reported to be available.

Anisic Aldehyde.—Demand reported to be very heavy, but production is limited by a very tight raw material position. In the latter respect, no relief from shortage is in sight.

Benzyl Acetate.—The shortage is acute—it has been for months past and manpower troubles plus equipment problems have been and still are the main causes of insufficient supplies.

Benzyl Alcohol.—Demand as a solvent and large consumption in connection with the war program keeps this item very scarce for civilian purposes.

Benzyl Benzoate.—Most of current production goes to war requirements. Other requirements supplied to a very limited extent.

Condie Named by Lueders As Ontario Representative

Robert Condie, 21 King street, East, Toronto, has been appointed representative in Ontario by George Lueders & Co., manufacturer and distributor of essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York.

Mr. Condie attended the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, leaving in 1914 to join the British army. On leaving the army as a captain in 1918, he resumed his studies and was graduated as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1921. He was formerly connected as chemist and general manager with Llewellyn & Co., in Shanghai, China, and Allen & Hanbury, Lindsay, Canada.

Petroleum Pact Signed

—Continued from page 3

the acquisition of concessions; respect for valid concession contracts; and freeing the production and distribution of petroleum from unnecessary restrictions. Provision is made for establishment of an international petroleum commission composed of representatives from the two governments and charged with the responsibility of estimating world demand for petroleum and recommending to the two governments the manner in which this demand may best be satisfied in accordance with he general principles of the agreement.

The Department of State explained that the agreement, which is terminable on three months' notice by either government, is of an interim character and is preliminary to the negotiation of multilateral agreement on petroleum to which the governments of all producing and consuming countries interested in the international petroleum trade will, it is hoped, become signatories.

GIVE A PINT OF BLOOD TODAY TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Peppermint Oil Crop May Rise 208,000 Lbs.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics preliminary report on mint oils production for 1944 indicates an output of 1,034,000 pounds of peppermint, and 211,000 pounds of spearmint oil. The outlook in peppermint oil is for a gain of about 208,000 pounds over the 1943 production of 826,000 pounds. In spearmint, the crop may be 28,000 pounds less than the 1943 crop of 239,000 pounds. The data, released by BAE and giving the crop prospects as of August 1, follow:—

Peppermint Oil

	Acres planted	
	1944	1943
Indiana	17,000	15,800
Michigan	12,000	13,000
Ohio	160	120
California	1,250	690
Oregon	4,500	3,800
Washington	3,900	3,500
	Oil, pounds	
	1944	1943
Indiana	354,000	286,000
Michigan	288,000	234,000
Ohio	4,000	4,000
California	48,000	25,000
Oregon	184,000	133,000
Washington	156,000	144,000
Totals	1,034,000	826,000

Spearmint Oil

	Acreage	
	1944	1943
Indiana	5,800	5,800
Michigan	1,900	1,900
California	.....	30
	Oils, pounds	
	1944	1943
Indiana	145,000	174,000
Michigan	6,600	63,000
California	.....	2,000

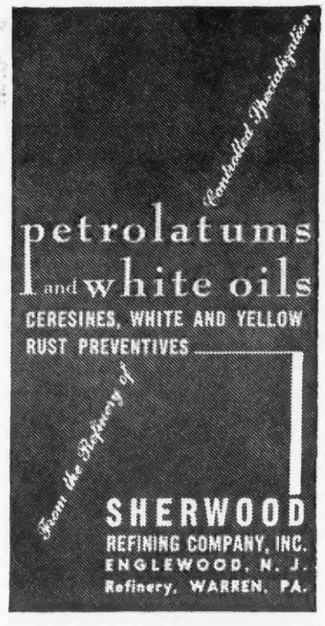
Manpower Programs

—Continued from page 3

given employers and workers to volunteer to meet the needs, the area director will proceed with plans for requiring the release of men if the necessary number is not made available for plants producing the most critically short items. The overall intent of the instructions, Mr. McNutt said, is to see to it that in areas where urgent production is lagging, local offices of the commission will, to the extent necessary, refer men only to priority jobs.

N. J. Standard Sets Aside Postwar Fund

A reserve for war and postwar contingencies in the amount of $13,500,000 has been set aside out of earnings by the Standard Oil Company (N. J.), Eugene Holman, president, stated last week.



SYNTHETIC MUSKS
Well-established company in aromatic chemical line wishes to acquire processes for the manufacture of various types of synthetic musks.
Address replies to Box 270, Oil Paint and Drug Reporter

Petroleum Derivatives

Although sending its domestic crude oil production rate to a new high tide mark around 4,650,650 barrels daily and making efficacious provisions for a further swelling of its total domestic output of this raw material in various oilfields with generous subsidy incentives for increasing the yield of so-called "stripper" wells, the American petroleum industry is in a bad way insofar as it concerns itself with supplying civilian users of its most important derivatives, including petroleum solvents, liquefied gases and paraffins as well as ordinary grades of gasoline, fuel and lubricating oils, because of the diversion of most of the oil transportation facilities to war work and the incessant and increasing draining of current production and stocks of these products by the transcendent call of the gargantuan war effort in the European and Pacific theatres.

Even the signing of the Anglo-American oil agreement, assuring the United States as well as Great Britain of an orderly development of petroleum resources in international trade, when supplemented by a multilateral worldwide petroleum agreement, served as merely a temporary diversion from the serious situation created by this growing shortage of the main derivatives available for non-military uses.

Insofar as the present scarcities of the principal petroleum products for civilian consumption are concerned, there appears to be little reason for fearing an indefinite continuance of this condition. It is becoming more obvious every day that, with the first notable cutback or cancellation of contracts on the part of the government's war procurement agencies, such as are sure to follow complete crushing of the Nazis, if not the Japs, the markets throughout this country will be flooded with all these derivatives which are now being all but monopolized in the concluding chapters of the global war.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—Buying interest is becoming keener and the volume of business in both classifications of these high-solvency aromatic naphthas is broadening out satisfactorily, as a result of the smooth operation of the provisions of the latest amendment to WPB's conservation order M-150. Processors are also gratified by the fairly liberal allotment to them of the xylene needed as a base for making these products.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Civilian as well as military users are taking sizable quantities of this dry-cleaning fluid, prices of which are being well maintained.

Lacquer Diluent.—Paint trade continues to absorb offerings of this naphtha specialty, with those engaged on war production work getting the lion's share of the stocks and current output.

Mineral Spirit.—Being shipped in increasing volume into consuming channels. Market firm.

Rubber Solvent.—Virtually the entire current production of this product is being swallowed by manufacturers of synthetic rubber. Tone strong throughout.

Stoddard Solvent.—An unabatedly brisk movement is noted in this material to both military and civilian dry-cleaning interests.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Paint makers continue extensive buyers of this naphtha, with those engaged in war production work taking up the bulk of the offerings. Market holding strong.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Aug. 11.—Both direct war demand and non-war needs are still running at high levels in petroleum solvents and diluents in this area. The tone of the market accordingly is generally firm and strong, as supplies are not showing any over-all tendency to expand.

Los Angeles, Aug. 11.—While the consumers of Class A aromatic solvents are for the most part having their needs met, producers are quite frank to admit the situation is very tight, especially on some Class B products. Paint thinners are in particular call at the moment.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Lighter Fractions

Butane. — The mammoth takings of the high-octane aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber producers is holding down the amount of this liquefield gas available for heating and private industrial employment to very meager proportions. Market strong throughout.

Heptane.—Mounting buying interest shown in this gas. Tone firm.

Hexane. — Continues moving in moderate volume. Prices well maintained.

Octanes.—Absorption of supplies by military agencies is reaching larger proportions daily.

Pentanes.—In increasing request on military account. Market holding firm.

Propane.—Conditions identical with those prevailing in butane are also noted in the market for this gas. Prices strongly held.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes. — Still moving steadily, with standard process types setting the pace. Market stable.

Paraffin.—Supplies of crude scale, although still fairly sizable, are fast being reduced by extensive government takings on lend-lease export account. Refined grades continue in keen demand but light supply.

White Mineral Oils.—Although leading refiners continue to hold their prices firmly at the old schedules, price shading is still being practiced by smaller interests and some sales are being made at the cut prices.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum. — Domestic production rate has reached a new peak. For the week ended August 2, the American Petroleum Institute reports the daily rate averaged 4,650,650 barrels, an increase of 42,200 barrels over the previous week's average rate but still 5,650 below PAW's recommendation for August. Chiefly because of insufficient transportation facilities, the runs of crude oil to stills for that same week have shown a falling off from 4,627,000 to 4,529,000 barrels daily.

A new oil proration formula by the Texas Railroad Commission for the Hawkins field, in Wood County, Texas, effective August 5, has increased the allowable output of one large company's wells from 66.4 to 72.7 percent of the total for the entire field.

Gasoline.—Nationwide stocks at the close of the week ended August 2 are reported by the American Petroleum Institute to have shown a reduction of 1,864,000 barrels to 80,801,000 barrels. Production of gasoline in that week amounted to 14,144,000 barrels, compared with 14,115,000 barrels for the previous week.

Lubricating Oil. — The Navy Department has a surplus of 340 gallons of lubricating oil on sale at the Bremerton, Wash., navy yard. Bids will be received thereon at that place until August 30.

Natural Gas.—Two announcements by government agencies have featured regulations of natural gas production and distribution the past week. PAW has given its assent to production operations in Michigan on 160-acre units without requiring any filing of prior approval. WPB has declared that restrictions on the delivery of natural gas in the large consuming war production centers in the eastern United States will not be relaxed until the supply situation "materially improves." But amendments were made in WPB order U-7, to lift restrictions where the gas supply has become adequate. These amendments will permit the delivery of gas to new war housing construction after June 1 and to homes where heating equipment is worn beyond repair.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

ALUMINUM CHLORIDE
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AXS-1015 SPECIFICATIONS
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Out of Petroleum: New Chemicals
ORONITE
SODIUM SULFONATES
DESCRIPTION: Oronite Sodium Sulfonates are a group of sodium derivatives of petroleum sulfonic acids. The crude forms are also known as "Crude Mahogany Soaps" or "Sulfonated Naphthenic Soaps."
PROPERTIES: Oronite Sodium Sulfonates vary from complete water soluble to complete oil soluble products with intermediate grades, and vary at ordinary temperatures from clear viscous liquids to semi-solids. Their molecular weights range from 270 to 450.
USES: Oronite Sodium Sulfonates are used as emulsifiers for soluble oils, textile and leather oils, emulsion breakers, anti-rust compounds, fat splitting agents, metal cleaners; also as ingredients in miscellaneous oil emulsions, insecticides and orchard sprays.
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For Changing Conditions

Will you require unencumbered plant space for conversion? Do you need additional production units NOW? Either way FMC can serve you.

FILTER PRESSES

1—Shriver 36″ Cl. Delivery Filter Press; C. I. 20 chambers.
1—Sperry 36″ wood plate, 38 Chamber Filter Press.

1 SPERRY FILTER PRESS
42″x42″ with
57 recessed plates—
center feed—open delivery.

12 OLIVER PRESSURE FILTERS
25½″ dia. x 63″ deep—
Ideal for chemicals, inks, dyes, varnishes, etc.

2 KELLY FILTERS
4′x10′—450 sq. ft.
40″x9′—250 sq. ft.

VACUUM PANS AND STILLS

1—Copper Jktd — 36″x29″—agitator.
1—Copper Jktd. 33½″x35″—agitator.
1—Copper Jktd. and Coiled—42″x48″ — with gooseneck, jet condenser, etc.
1—Copper Pan—same as above—54″x52″.
1—Steel Hor. Still—5′x12′4″—with steel tubes—70 sq. ft. heating.
1—Copper Column — 27″x23′ high.

PROCESSING KETTLES

1—Fredericking 1500 Gal. Jacketed and agitated Cast Iron—8′x4′.
5—Cast Steel 1000 Gal. Jacketed and agitated closed manhole type—4′6″x9′;—underdriven, geared agit.
1—Steel 700 Gal. Jacketed and Agit. — 5′x5′—closed, manhole type.
78—Jacketed Kettles; copper, steel, aluminum, iron—up to 500 gal.

BALL AND PEBBLE MILLS

1—Thropp Silex Lined—7′x6′ Mill; 800 gal.
1—Steel Ball Mill—3′x6″x7′8″; 300 gal.
1—Hardinge Ball Mill—new liner; 8′x22″.
4—Mushroom Ball Mills—14″ to 48″ dia.; complete with charge of steel balls.

DIGESTERS

1—Rotary Jacketed Steel Digester—6′x13′—also may be used as Jktd. Ball Mill—has 3 ton Steel Balls.
2 Glass Lined 750 Gal.

JACKETED TANKS
5′x5′6″
one with agitating
gear driven glass-coated
9 turn 4″ coil.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

2—2000 Gal. Hor. Truck Type.
4—750 Gal. Hor. Tanks.

HYDRAULIC PRESS
62″x62″—downward motion.
Ram 24″ dia. 48″ long—
with Worthington Hydraulic
Steam Pump—5″x¾″x7″.

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Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

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Agencies Wanted

SALES LINES wanted by manufacturers agent, Chattanooga, Tennessee, thirteen years experience selling to industries in Southern States. BOX 290, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CINCINNATI FIRM established over twenty years would be interested in representing producers of chemicals, white pigments, vegetable oils or other raw materials used in various industries. BOX 301, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Auction Sale

LIQUIDATION SALE by order of owner. Complete chemical plant will be sold at public auction on Wednesday, August 16th, 1944, 11:00 A.M., at 1450 62nd street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Joseph Gutterman, Auctioneer, 291 Broadway, New York, N. Y. WOrth 2-4545.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 295. Oil. Paint and Drug Reporter.

MACHINERY WANTED—Two lead-lined or monel metal sulfonating tanks, approximately 6 ft. diameter by 5 ft. deep with agitators jacketed or cooling coils; one lead-lined or monel metal neutralizing tank 7 ft. diameter by 7 ft. 6 in. deep with agitators jacketed or cooling coils; three 6 in. brass or bronze quick-opening valves; one acid pump for fuming sulphur acid; one Tenton refrigerating unit; one lead-lined acid tank 4 ft. by 4 ft. by 2 ft. deep. BOX 307, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

TABLET MACHINE wanted. Stokes model B-2 or RD-3. Address inquiries to Marshall W. Johnson, Johnson-Salisbury, Inc., 254 West 31st street, New York 1, N. Y. Telephone LOngacre 5-4689.

Factories Offered

FACTORY BUILDING (former chemical plant), one story, 20,000 sq. ft., 30-35 ft. headroom, concrete floor with drains, large water line, railroad siding, yard. Unrestricted district, 15 minutes to Manhattan. The R. L. Kraft Company, Woolworth Building. COrtlandt 7-9377.

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LIQUIDATION MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT OF FORMER
CENTRAL SUGAR CO., Decatur, Indiana

1—Battery of 5—40″ BRONZE BASKET, Western States 1600 RPM. belt driven CENTRIFUGALS, ball bearing, water-cooled heads; mixer with Stevens mingler coil, syrup troughs, all supporting framework, unloaders.

1—Battery 6—40″ and 1 battery 4—40″ American Tool BRONZE BASKET, 1200 RPM., belt driven CENTRIFUGALS, plain bearings, mixer, supporting framework, syrup troughs, unloaders.

1—10,000 sq. ft., QUADRUPLE EFFECT, horizontal, brass tube EVAPORATOR, with all piping, pumps, etc.

3—8′x12′ All Steel OLIVER FILTERS, complete with all pumps and receivers.

8—8x10 Wood Stave OLIVER FILTERS, complete with all pumps and accessories.

3—No. 12 SWEETLAND FILTERS, iron leaves on 4″ centers.

8—JUICE HEATERS, 500 to 750 sq. ft. H. S.

1—Hersey double unit ROTARY DRYER OR GRANULATOR.

2—Burman ROTARY DOUBLE SHELL DIRECT HEAT PULP DRYERS.

Miscellaneous: Crystallizers, Pumps, Package Machinery, Dryers, Coil and Calandria Pans

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1—24″ dia. x 40″ PENNSYLVANIA SINGLE ROLL CRUSHER.
1—18″ x 18″ LANCASTER TWO-ROLL CRUSHER.
1—HARDINGE CONICAL PEBBLE MILL, 6′ x 36″, silex lined, silent chain drive, motor and starter.
3—DORR BOWL CLASSIFIERS—10′ dia. bowl with 2′3″x19′8″ rake, 12′ dia. bowl with 2′3″x21′4″ rake, 15′ dia. bowl with 2′3″x23′ rake.
1—OLIVER DUPLEX DRY VACUUM PUMP, 14″ x 8″.
1—HARDINGE CONSTANT WEIGHT FEEDER, ¼ HP motor.
3—DORR THICKENER MECHANISMS—Trays and Superstructures for 20′ dia. x 10′; 30′ dia. x 12′; 40′ dia. x 12′.
4—DORRCO DIAPHRAGM PUMPS, single and duplex.
1—8′ x 8′ OLIVER ROTARY CONTINUOUS VACUUM FILTER.
3—RAYMOND BROS. "IMP" PULVERIZERS, No. 40, with direct connected motors, cyclone collectors and all inter-connecting piping.

Special Items from Stock

56—(NEW) STAINLESS STEEL steam jacketed KETTLES, up to 500 gal. cap. AA3 needed.

2—70″ x 30′ RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, Type A-9.
1—5′ x 12′ Vacuum DRUM DRYER, Buffalo Foundry complete with accessories.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5′x20′; 3—Devine 4′x25′; 1—Devine 4′x30′; 1—Struthers Wells 36″ x 12′.
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1—28″ x 60″ ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS, m.d.
2—Buflovak 6′ dia. Jack. Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.
4—6 TRUCK DRYERS, Philadelphia Textile.
9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4′ x 30′, 5′ x 30′, 70″ x 30′.
1—7′6″ x 75′ ndirect Heat ROTARY DRYER.
2—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—4′ x 4′ Burrstone Lined; 1—32″ x 42″ Rubber Lined; 4—30 gal. porcelain lined. Other Sizes.
3—CRUSHING ROLLS, 40 x 16″ Colorado Iron Works; 36″ x 16″ Sturtevant.
6—DRY POWDER MIXERS various sizes. To 3000 lbs.
2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-DB jacketed 625 gal.
2—4-Roll RAYMOND HIGH SIDE MILLS for extremely fine pulverizing.

2—LOUISVILLE Rotary Steam TUBE DRYERS, 6′x35′. Each equipped with 2 rows of tubes, recent model.

1—4′x6′ OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTER; 2—8′x8′
8—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surfaces; 5 copper, 2 steel tubes.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 4-Roll Low Side; No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER. 75 gal.
8—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 1—150 gal.
29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12″ to 72″ bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT
1—Pneumatic Scale Co. Auto. tight WRAPPER.
2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4′x5′, single deck, other sizes.
1—36′ dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23′′ high.
1—355 c.f.m. AIR COMPRESSOR, with A. C. Motor
1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP 16 x 16 x 12.
2—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10 gal. per hour.
1—Day 5-gal. jacketed MOGUL MIXER.
9—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 3′ x 8″, 3′ x 36″, 6′ x 36″; also 6′ x 12′ Rod Mill.
5—ROTARY KILNS, 6′ x 60′, 8′ x 125′, 8′x 135′.
2—BELT CONVEYORS, 30″ x 130′, 16″ x 65′.
3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS
1—Abbe Blutergess No. 2 SIFTER; 1—No. OS, m.d
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30—Jacketed Kettles, 20 gal. to 2000 gal.
3—ROLLER MILLS, 6′ x 14″, 12 x 30, 16 x 40 water cooled.
2—K. K. 18-spout Rotary Gravity hand FILLERS.
1—Pneumatic Scale straight line BOTTLE CLEANER
4—150 gal. aluminum TANKS, cone bottom.
1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER, 50 lb. belt driven.
4—Granberg LIQUID METERS.
1—No. 7; 2—Colton TUBE or JAR FILLERS.
2—Colton hand TUBE FILLERS and CLOSERS.
2—Jones Automatic CARTONERS.
2—Anderson PACKAGING UNITS.
2—World Rotary auto. LABELERS.
1—C. C. & S. 7-head Jumbo CROWNER.

EXPELLERS

6—Anderson No. 1 OIL EXPELLERS, with feeders, tempering apparatus, 15 HP AC motors—rebuilt.

1—Sperry Iron FILTER PRESS, 36″ x 36″, 38 chambers.
7—50 gal. copper steam jacketed VACUUM PANS, complete, other sizes to 750 gal.
1—Robinson 22″ ball bearing ATTRITION MILL, with 2—15 H. P. A. C. motors.
1—300 gal. COPPER steam jack. KETTLE, with bronze agitator.
1—Pneumatic Scale Co. Auto. 6 head CAPPER & CAP FEEDER, M. D.
1—(new) Stokes "F" single punch TABLET MACHINE, ¾″, var. speed and A. C. motor; 1—Stokes T, 1½″, belt driven.

1—No. 12 SWEETLAND FILTER with 36 monel leaves, 250 mesh, grooved.

WANTED: Idle Machines
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You can help War Production by sending us your list.

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Abbe 300 Gal. Pebble Mill
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A. O. Smith 500 Gal. Jack. & Ag. Autoclave
W & P Jack. Mixer 3½ Gals.
3—500 Gal. Steel Mixing Tanks
Ceramic Vac. Filters 25 & 50 Gals.
Kux Lohner Rotary Tab. Mach. 1"
Shriver 24" Wd Plate and Frame Filter Press
"Frederking" Kettle 1800 Gals.

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N.Y.)
59 E. 4th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

POLARSTILL

ALL COPPER

FOR DISTILLED WATER

CAPACITY
125 GALS. PER HOUR

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EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
41 HYATT AVE., NEWARK 5, N.J.
Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

SPECIALS!

1—Shriver 18" Plate and Frame, Closed delivery Filter Press, 26 chambers.

2—Fletcher 40" Centrifugals, motor driven, bottom discharge, with Louis Allis 10 HP High Torque Motors, 3/60/220 volt.

2—6'x5' Jacketed Closed Pressure Kettles.

1—Shriver Diaphragm Pump, 45 gpm, 5 HP motor.

4—Oliver Rotary Filters, 5'x8'. 8'x3½', 8'x8', 8'x11'.

5—Shriver and Independent 24", 36", 42" Wood Filter Presses.

1—Johnson 24" Plate and Frame, closed delivery Press, with 36 plates and frames, ½" cake.

29—Centrifugals, 32", 40", 48" steel, bronze baskets, motor driven, top. bottom discharge.

3—Hersey Rotary Dryers, 5'x30', 5'x21'.

2—Scott 4'x8' Vacuum Cookers.

1—Buffalo 24"x20" Vacuum Drum Dryer.

6—Rotary Dryers, 4'x30', 6'x42', 6'x60', 6'x65', 7'x74'.

1—Union Viscolizer, 100 gph.

1—Raymond Mill, No. 0000, ball bearing, with 15 HP motor.

2—Jeffrey Hammer Mills, 36"x24", 24"x18".

10—Abbe Pebble Mills, 30 to 200 gal.

3—Roller Mills, 9"x24", 12"x30".

4—Tyler Screens, 3'x5', 4'x5'.

1—Stokes Steel Vacuum Pan, 100 gal.

2—1750 gal. Lead Lined Pressure Tanks.

2—Jacketed Stills, 500 and 350 gal., with columns and condensers.

10—Condensers, 20 to 300 sq. ft.

4—Jacketed, Agitated Steel Kettles, 650, 600, 375 gal.

5—Jacketed, Closed Steel Receivers, 45, 60, 100 and 200 gal.

1—Copper Rotary Dryer, 6'x17'.

3—Sharples No. 6 Super Centrifuges, motor driven.

2—6' Buflovak Atmospheric Crystallizers.

Miscellaneous: Complete stocks pumps, tanks, filters, boilers, etc.

Partial List Only. Your Inquiries Solicited. Send us your lists of surplus equipment.

BRILL
Equipment Co.
225 West 34th Street
New York 1, N. Y.
BRyant 9-2040

2—Batteries (9 and 11) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.

1—F. J. Stokes 3'x15' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
1—Raymond No. 10 Imp Mill, complete.
1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill, complete.
3—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
1—Johnson 12" sq. Plate & Frame Iron Filter Press.
3—Bonnot 27" dia. Recessed Iron Filter Press.
6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1600 gals.
2—75 & 1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
1—Dopp 50 gal. Jacketed, Agitated Kettle.
5—20, 35 & 150 gal. Closed, Agitated, Jacketed Copper Kettles.
20—50 gal. Vert. Agitated Steel Tanks with Netteo Drives.
4—Single Punch Preform Tablet Machine, ½" & ¾".
2—Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters.
3—Homogenizers, 5 HP & 10 HP.
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
1—25 gal. Ross Double Arm Heavy Duty Tilting Mixer.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 25 to 150 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Coombs Gyratory Sifter, 1/3 HP.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 3 Gyratory Sifter.
2—Robinson 20" M.D. Attrition Mills.
1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
2—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
1—Nash No. 3 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 3 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Penn. Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
2—DeLaval Separators, Lab. size & No. 302.
2—DeLaval Multiple Clarifiers, Nos. 300 & 600, motor driven.
2—Ross 8 & 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross 2 Roll Granite Stone Mill, 8"x12".
2—5 Roll water cooled 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
2—Ross 3 Roll Water Cooled 12"x30" & 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18", 7½"x30" & 7½"x36" Rolls.
10—Pebble & Jar Mills, Lab. to 50 gal.
1—Tolhurst 40" Centrifugal.
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
8—Lead & Paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
5—Varnish Kettles, 100 to 200 gals.
10—Steel Tanks, up to 4000 gal.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
2—Schutz-O'Neill 16" & 20" Pulverizers.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
2—Williams No. 2XX & No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 HP.
20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.
4—Gas Boilers, 1 to 10 HP.

●

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

●

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Materials Wanted

SUPPLY of allantoin wanted. Five to 500 pounds of allantoin wanted. Amounts available, prices and samples for assay should be furnished. BOX 305, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

URIC ACID wanted—We want 150 to 300 pounds of uric acid, technical or pure. Please advise amount on hand and prices. Purchase subject to assay. BOX 306, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

TO MANUFACTURERS and jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. BOX 309, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Plants Offered

LARGE COMPLETE chemical plant ready to operate in hands of liquidators. Can be purchased very reasonably as an operating plant. Suitable to manufacture pharmaceuticals, syrups, flavoring extracts, food products, packaging, warehousing, etc. Ideal location adjacent to two subway lines. Lease available with moderate rental. All accommodations. For information call or see Joseph Gutterman, 1450 62nd street, Brooklyn, or phone WOrth 2-4545.

SPECIALS!

POT STILL — COPPER, HORIZONTAL
1—6'0" dia. x 7'4" long. Flanged Heads, 1,585 gal. cap. Compl. with coils.

ETHER EXTRACTOR, COPPER
3'0" dia. x 26' 4½" high, with Agitator.

CONDENSERS
Bronze Tube Sheets, Copper Tubes, Copper or Steel Shells Ranging in Size from 100 to 1,000 Sq. Ft. of Surface.

ALSO AVAILABLE, FROM STOCK
DISTILLATION COLUMNS in Various Sizes (Chrome Iron, Everdur, etc.).
2—ANDERSON NO. 3 MOISTURE EXPELLER.
ROTARY STEAM DRYERS.
Compl. with Trunnions.
2—4'0" dia. x 23'0" long.
1—6'0" dia. x 23'0" long.
4—JUICE HEATERS, Steel Shell, Brass Tubes, 42" dia. x 9'0" long—550 sq. ft. surface.
9—COIL-TYPE VACUUM PANS (complete with Condensers, Catch-alls, etc.)
3—12'0" Diameter—Cast Iron.
2—14'0" Diameter—Cast Iron.
1—11'6" Diameter—All Copper.
3—14'0" Diameter—All Copper.
TANKS, COPPER AND STEEL.
AMMONIA COOLERS.
BUCKET ELEVATOR, 105'0" high, Buckets 6" x 11", Compl. with Drive, Pulley, and Belt.
HAMMER MILL: Williams, Cap., 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. corn per hour through 1/16" screen.
PUMPS—CENTRIFUGAL AND STEAM—all sizes.
4—TANK SAND FILTER SYSTEMS, each 3'0" dia. x 5'0" high, with fittings and I-Beams.
PEABODY OIL BURNER—Never Used—Suitable for 150 h.p. Boiler.
ACE OIL BURNER—excellent condition.
LAWRENCE TRIPLE EFFECT EVAPORATOR.

LARGE STOCK COPPER TUBING, BRASS STEEL AND CAST IRON PIPE, VALVES, FITTINGS. ALL R. & G.

Write for Complete List

ORELAND EQUIPMENT CO.
P.O. BOX "E", ORELAND, PENNA.

Positions Vacant

ASSISTANT to chief chemist familiar with varnishes and baking enamels. Excellent postwar future with progressive organization. Starting salary will depend on background. Outline qualifications and enclose photograph, to be returned. Indiana location. BOX 285, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT FACTORY foreman wanted: Exceptional opportunity for experienced man. We also want an ambitious young man with some experience who is looking for a bright future in a modern paint factory. Replies treated confidential. BOX 294, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST, expert on sterols (hormones) capable of immediate production. Very attractive proposition for right man. BOX 291, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 68

Win the Battle Over Production Delays with Union Rebuilt Guaranteed Equipment!

UNION Rebuilt Machinery Established 1912

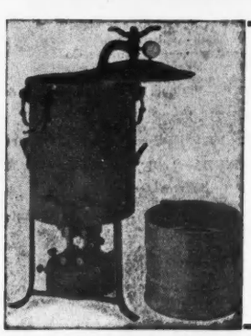
IN STOCK . . READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY! ALL OFFERINGS SUBJECT PRIOR SALE!

Wire Collect for Prices and Details!

2—Day three-roll Roller Mills. 16"x40" horizontal type with roller bearings, direct motor drive.
2—Kent three-roll Roller Mills. 16"x40" horizontal type motor drive.
1—National five-roll Roller Mill. with steel water-chilled Rollers. 16"x40".
1—National three-roll Roller Mill equipped with 16"x40" water cooled chilled steel rollers.
1—Lehman 16"x40" three-roll Roller Mill with water-cooled rollers.
1—Werner & Pfleiderer 2,500 gallon capacity double arm steam-jacketed Mixing Tank.
1—Single action steam jacketed Mixer equipped with two 4" outlets; 900 gal. capacity.
1—Stokes 400 gallon capacity single arm Mixer, direct motor driven.
1—Reed 150 gallon capacity single and double arm Mixer.
1—Day single and double arm 100 gallon capacity jacketed Mixer Cast-iron jacketed Kettles. 40-50-75 gallon capacity.

WE PAY CASH FOR SINGLE MACHINES OR ENTIRE PLANTS

Union Standard Equipment Co.
318-322 Lafayette Street
New York 12, N. Y.



STERILIZERS or PRESSURE COOKERS *NEW*

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY - NO PRIORITY
A Perfect Unit for Canning or Hospital Use

Size 18" x 18"- Mounted on steel legs. A clamp-down cover, with safety valve and gauge, inside basket copper, will hold 24 quart mason jars. A 3-burner gasoline burner and steam coil with each Sterilizer.

PRICE **$75.00** F.O.B. Philadelphia, Pa.

H. LOEB & SON
4603 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia 31, Pa.
TRinity 3400

MANUFACTURERS

An export house with a history of more than one hundred years, and maintaining an effective selling organization in the markets abroad, invites correspondence from manufacturers interested in developing foreign outlets for their products, immediately and post-war. You are not burdened with sales promotion or export details; we handle all this, and we pay you cash here on all our business. However, we do expect you to give us your exclusive export selling representation. If you will write us, giving particulars of your products, we shall gladly tell you, on the basis of our experience and knowledge of the foreign markets, if your line is suitable.

Please address: Box 299, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Recent Imports

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ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Pablo Calvet & Co
BABASSU KERNELS — 2,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
730 bgs, 36,500 lbs, National City Bank
BALSAM COPAIBA—59 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
52 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co
96 cs, P R. Dreyer
70 cs
BARBASCO ROOT—116 bgs, United States Commercial Co
BOLDO LEAVES—81 bls, S B Penick & Co
BONES—2,467 bgs, 246,700 lbs, Bank of New York
1,508 bgs, 150,800 lbs, Philadelphia National Bank
BRISTLES—116 cs, F H Cone & Co
22 cs, Philadelphia National Bank
9 cs, S Hirshenhorn & Son
5 cs, National City Bank
15 cs, Irving Trust Co
43 cs, Sterling National Bank
CALCIUM TARTRATE—250 bgs, Tartaric Raw Material, Inc
CARDAMOM—16 cs, Volkart Bros
CASEIN—220 bgs, 28,600 lbs, F H Paul & Stein Bros
497 bgs, 64,610 lbs, American British Chemical & Supply Co
690 bgs, 89,700 lbs, Edmond J Long
732 bgs, 95,160 lbs, Fleischman Burd & Co
1,938 bgs, 252,070 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
140 bgs, 18,200 lbs, Turpman Thurlow & Co
CASHEW KERNELS—300 bgs, 15,000 lbs, J H Schroeder Banking Corp
2,600 bgs, 130,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
566 bgs, 28,300 lbs, Commodity Credit Co
665 bgs, 33,250 lbs, L Demartini Co
1,600 bgs, 80,000 lbs, S Camp & Co
CASTOR BEANS—3,400 bgs, 510,000 lbs, United States Commercial Co
CELERY SEED—1,647 bgs, 214,110 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
200 bgs, 26,000 lbs, Raphael H Elmaleh
250 lgs, 32,500 lbs, A G Dunn & Co
300 bgs, 39,000 lbs, Frank Tea & Spice Co
400 bgs, 52,000 lbs, Joensson & Cross
80 bgs, 10,400 lbs, Credo Commodities Co
CINNAMON—206 bls, 70,600 lbs, Volkart Bros
COCOA BEANS—7,000 bgs, 1,400,000 lbs, Bankers Trust Co
5,000 bgs, 1,000,000 lbs, Commercial National Bank
11,500 bgs, 2,300,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
5,300 bgs, 1,060,000 lbs, Grace National Bank
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, Bank of New York
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Bank of the Manhaftan Co
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, Chase National Bank
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, Public National Bank
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, Irving Trust Co
5,000 bgs, 1,000,000 lbs, National City Bank
400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, Bank of London & South America
3,000 bgs, 600,000 lbs, J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
707 bgs, 141,400 lbs, Daarnhouwer & Co
250 gbs, 50,000 lbs, Wessel Duval & Co
750 bgs, 150,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Trent Dispatch Co
DILLSEED—435 bgs, 60,900 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
90 bgs, 12,600 lbs, East Asiatic Co, Inc
DIVI DIVI—3,000 bgs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
FLEASEED—300 bgs, Peek & Velsor
HUSK—700 bgs, T M Duché & Sons
70 bgs, Peek & Velsor
700 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
GLANDS, ANIMAL—2,398 cs, Biological Raw Products Co
GINGER—2,001 bgs, Volkart Bros
400 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co
170 bgs, B H Old & Co
GALL, OX, CONCENTRATED—26 bbls, Biological Raw Products So
GLUESTOCK—100 bls, H Remes & Co
GUM CHICLE—5 cs, Earle Bros
243 cs, Pan American Rotenone Corp
47 cs, C E Wood, Inc
20 cs, C T Wilson & Co
45 cs, Herman Webber
58 cs, Bank of New York
COPAL—1,100 bgs, O G Innes Corp
960 bgs, Strook & Wittenberg
300 bgs, Fidelity Trust Co
175 bgs, G W S. Patterson & Co
GHATTI—50 bgs, Innis Speiden & Co
KARAYA—180 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co
175 bgs, T M Duche & Sons
300 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co
400 bgs, Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Co
130 bgs, Thurston & Braidich
660 bgs, Frank Vliet Co
75 bgs, Orbis Product Corp
130 bgs, S B Penick & Co
190 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
307 bgs, E Meer & Co
MASSARANDUBA—456 cs, Chicle Development Co
NIGER—1,286 bgs, Chicle Development Co
OLIBANUM—155 bgs, A D Isbetcherian
GYPSUM—2,160 tons, National City Bank
HAIR, CAMEL—16 bls, Armour & Co
300 bls, United States Commercial Co
50 bls, American Meshed Fur Co
GOAT—30 bls, Azad Beg Karabagui
90 bls, W. Kaufman
257 bls, N Wagman Co
12 bls, A Phillipps, Inc
80 bls, Phil Sheerer & Son
20 bls, Alex Murphy & Co
20 bls, Arms Textile Mfg Co
10 bls, O Gerdau Co
110 bls, American Meshed Fur Co
90 bls, Morteza Khosrovschahi
HORSE—32 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
30 cs, Philadelphia National Bank
36 cs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co
61 cs, F H Cone & Co
150 cs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
178 cs, Liberty Title & Trust Co
20 cs, First National Bank
102 cs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
HORSE TAIL—102 cs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
90 cs, Royal Bank of Canada
90 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
10 cs, First National Bank
HONEY—100 bbls, Mercantile Metal Ore Co
614 bls, Steinhardter & Nordlinger
300 bls, Duncan Fox & Co
100 bls, D Steengrafe
IPECAC ROOT—5 bgs, McKesson & Robbins
IRANA—130 cs, Chicle Development Co
MAGNESITE, CALCINED—2,400 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp
MALEFERN ROOT—50 bgs, S B Penick & Co
MICA—36 cs, J Koppel & Co
380 cs
NUX VOMICA—3,334 bgs, Volkart Bros
OIL, CASTOR—231,403 kilos, United States Commercial Co
COCONUT—1,196 tons—United States Commercial Co
CODLIVER—500 dms, E R Squibb & Son
500 dms, Thomas Cook & Son
100 dms, Marden Wild Corp
GERANIUM—2 cks—Rohner Gehrig & Co
LEMONGRASS—10 dms, P R Dreyer
8 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
32 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
20 dms, Givaudan Delawanna
5 dms, W J Bush & Co
56 dms, Volkart Bros
2 dms, Colgate-Palm-Olive-Peet Co
MURU MURU—523 dms, E F Drew & Co
NUT, BRAZIL—256 dms, Leghorn Trading Co
PALM—1,200 tons, Balfour Guthrie & Co
PATANA—42 dms, Leghorn Trading Co
PALM KERNELS—20,144 bgs, United States Commercial Co
PAREIRA BRAVA ROOT—26 bgs, S B Penick & Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,780 bgs, 213,600 lbs, American Tanners, Ltd
6,350 bgs, 762,000 lbs, International Product Corp
31,393 bgs, 3,767,160 lbs, Tannin Product Export Co
RESIN, VEGETABLE—600 cs, H A Astlett & Co
1,300 cs, Herman Weber
538 cs, L Littlejohn & Co
270 cs, Paul Bertuch & Co
80 cs, L W Dumont Co
300 cs, F Lester Kettle, Inc
70 cs, Pan American Rotenone Co
215 cs, Chicle Development Co
2,343 cs, Astoria Import & Mfg Co
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, 14,000 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co
SOAP BARK—218 bls, S B Penick & Co
TALC GR—2,200 bgs, Heymann & Co
TURMERIC FINGERS—699 bgs, Volkart Bros
WAX CARNAUBA—2,421 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
1,502 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
2,000 bgs, W R Grace & Co
3,800 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
3,600 bgs, S C Johnson & Son
200 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co
500 bgs, Cornelium Product Co
195 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co
200 bgs, Distributing & Trading Co
213 bgs, Wm. Diehl & Co
250 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch
175 bgs, R T French Co
230 bgs, Wax & Rosin Product, Inc
100 bgs., Martiza Khosrovschahi
213 bgs, T G Cooper & Co
90 bgs, Bunge Corp
63 bgs, Transhlp, Inc
19 bgs, H R Dolan, Inc
344 bgs, Enco Chemical Corp
63 bgs, D F Young
54 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co
376 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
350 bgs, McArthur Chemical Co
400 bgs, F B Ross & Co
300 bgs, Lenape Trading Co
400 bgs, Smith & Nichols
OURICURY—125 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
110 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch
119 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
117 bgs, F B Ross & Co
50 bgs, E A Bromund & Co
100 bgs, W R Grace & Co
780 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co
263 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
90 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co
127 bgs, Cornelius Product Co
388 bgs, S C Johnson & Co

Sharples on U.S.I. Board

Philip T. Sharples, president and director of the Sharples Corporation and Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Philadelphia, has been elected a director of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York.

Business Wants

—Continued from page 67

Positions Vacant

FACTORY MANAGER wanted, one familiar with soap manufacturing for established plant in midwest. Complete charge of plant and production. Ability to handle employees and technical background in soap manufacturing required. Right man will receive substantial salary and permanent position. Apply giving full particulars of education and experience. **BOX 262, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.**

CHEMIST WANTED—Seeking man who has developed new products for postwar market, such as household cleaners, powder paints and similar specialties which can be marketed in powder form. Give full particulars regarding developments, background, remuneration, etc. **BOX 296, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.**

PAINT, VARNISH and lacquer — For chemist experienced in surface coatings there is an opening with immediate responsibilities and excellent future in the research department of large oil refining corporation for research and development of new products from petroleum for the paint, varnish and lacquer industry. Applicants should be about age thirty-five or under. Non-supervisory position at first, but applicants must be qualified to supervise research of others later. Salary open. **BOX 300, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.**

SALESMAN for line of synthetic resins for paint and varnish trade. Should have chemical background and previous experience. Manufacturer in New York area. **BOX 303, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.**

WE WANT experienced salesmen for our trade sales division who can produce. They must live in territory, have a car and have the know-how to put over an up-to-date merchandising proposition for the line independent dealer. Territories open: New England, New York State, Central Pennsylvania. We will pay a salary and expenses and the opportunity for large earnings. Your reply will be held in strict confidence and must state age, draft status and complete past and present business connections. **BOX 304, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.**

TECHNICIAN WANTED to specify and install equipment for manufacture of alkyd varnishes. Also to formulate and supervise production of same in postwar manufacture. General experience paint and allied lines desirable. Give full personal and business data. Our present personnel know of this advertisement. **BOX 308, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.**

Positions Wanted

TABLET MAKER—Several years' experience weighing, granulating and compressing. Best references furnished as to character and ability on request. **BOX 302, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.**

Positions Wanted

CHEMIST-BACTERIOLOGIST — Young able executive, experienced in plant management, production, research, advertising, sales, and distribution of pharmaceuticals, biologicals, chemicals, penicillin, etc. Expert in new product development and distribution. **BOX 283, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.**

EXPORT EXECUTIVE — Over twenty years experience in every phase of export in the U. S. and abroad. Excellent record of accomplishment, fluent in the principal commercial languages, widely traveled, thoroughly competent and reliable. Available to progressive organization to establish export department or as foreign representative. **BOX 284, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.**

Products Wanted

OLD ESTABLISHED firm, medium size, manufacturing chemicals and specialties, having plants with railroad sidings in east and middlewest, interested in manufacturing additional products, bulk products preferred. Plants have large mixing and storage facilities. BOX 283, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 62

at 16½c. to 17c. per pound. Decorticated was higher at 20c. to 20½c. Higher price ceilings are being sought.

Fenugreek.—Scarcity pushed the domestic article higher to 20c. to 20½c. per pound. Higher price ceilings are hoped for.

Flea.—India has provided this market with 1,770 bags of new stocks.

Poppy.—Higher price ceilings on white and blue seed are to be asked for.

Seasame.—Sellers do not like present ceilings and are preparing to petition OPA for higher limits.

Spices

Clove.—Recent addition to spot strength maintained. Prices fail to rise further on spot. The forward position of Madagascar spice was raised to 19c. to 19½c. per pound.

Ginger.—Stocks of Cochin root gained by an arrival totaling 2,571 bags. Jamaica root failed of further advance but the No. 2 and 3 grades continued strong on spot.

Paprika.—Chilean material of good quality was lowered to 26c. to 27c. per pound, offered without prompt development of buyers.

Pepper.—Niger birdseye chillies, an article of infrequent offer of late, was in the market at 45c. to 46c. per pound.

Thomas H. Brown, jr., has been elected secretary and general counsel of American Home Products Corporation, New York.

CLEANING MILLING
GUMS, DRUGS
FOOD PRODUCTS
To
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Gruman's Service
Telephone MArket 3-2491
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Prompt Handling of all orders
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VANILLA BEANS
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15 LOMBARD ST. PHILADELPHIA 47, PA.

GUMS
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QUINCE SEED
GALL NUTS
D. S. DALLAL & CO., 261 Fifth Avenue, New York, 16
IMPORT MUrray Hill 3-0452-0453 EXPORT

M. Cortizas Company
IMPORTERS OF VANILLA BEANS ALL VARIETIES
1316 ARCH STREET PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.
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SHIRAZ FLAKES
ARABIC—BEESWAX
GALL NUTS
M. N. HAKKAK & CO., 261 Fifth Ave., New York City 16, N.Y.

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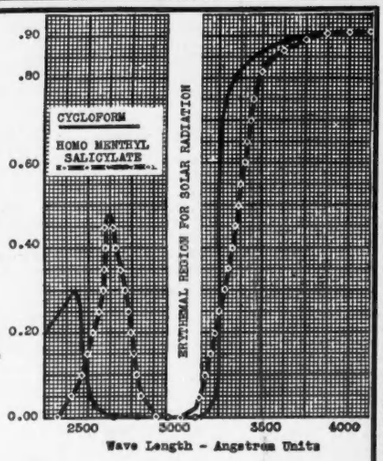

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